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L·J·FARMER

PULASKI, NEW YORK

STRAWBERRIES

AND OTHER FRUIT PLANTS



"NEVERFAIL"

FALL OR
EVERBEARING
STRAWBERRY

SEE DESCRIPTION
IN CATALOG

\$2.00 PER DOZEN \$10.00 PER 100

1921 ~

~ L.J. FARMER
PRODUCER



Handy Shipping Packages

The picture above shows the usual styles of packages that we use for shipping plants. The small bundle is the common package where 25 to 200 plants are shipped by parcel post. The basket is used for small shipments by express, and also for orders of the same size by parcel post. Most of our orders are shipped in these half-bushel market baskets. We buy them by the carload. They are light and easily handled and not only save on express charges, but they make a handy basket for our customers to use for various purposes after the plants are removed from them. Large orders of strawberry plants are shipped in crates, and other plants in boxes and barrels. Everyone who buys of us praises our packing. We make no charge for packages or packing materials.

Have Your Orders Come by Parcel Post C. O. D.

The postage on plants, up to a few years ago, was 1 cent for 2 ounces, or 8 cents per pound, regardless of the distance traveled. We used to make a uniform charge of 25 to 30 cents per 100 for prepaying the postage to any part of the United States. Since the Parcel Post zone system now applies to plants and seeds, we cannot any more make this uniform charge. It will be seen that packages sent to customers who live nearby will not require postage at the rate of eight cents per pound, while packages sent to the 7th and 8th zones, will require more than 8 cents per pound. As it seems impossible to arrive at any uniform scale, I advise that customers have their parcel post packages sent C. O. D. for the amount of the postage. This not only fixes matters so that you pay just the actual cost of postage, but it practically insures your package from loss in the mails, because

your postmaster cannot collect the postage from you unless he delivers the package. The cost is 10 cents for the C. O. D. and three cents charged for returning the money to us. Even if we do not consider how much this helps the government, it is the safe thing to do, as hundreds of packages are lost or stolen from the mails every year.

If our patrons are short of money when they send in their orders, they can send us just one-fourth the total amount with the order and we will send the plants C. O. D. for the balance and cost of postage. We also send orders C. O. D. by express, when one fourth amount is sent with order. The advantage of parcel post is that your order is delivered right to your door, while you have to go to the express office for the package unless you live within the delivery limits.

IMPORTANT

We do not like to send goods C. O. D. unless at least one-fourth the amount of money is sent in with the order. We however, vary this rule with old tried and true customers. In any business, however well conducted, there will be mistakes made in the height of the busy season when everybody is over worked. If anything is wrong about your order, write us fairly and decently about it and we will see that it is adjusted. Abusive and threatening letters do not count here. We will adjust all differences where we are to blame and in many cases when we are not to blame. It must be remembered that transportation has been rotten for the past few years but is now improving. We do not agree to replace plants, etc., that die unless it can be proven that we are at fault. Only the concern that sends out agents and charges several times the price we ask can afford to do this. More plants and trees are lost due to the ignorance and carelessness of inexperienced planters than from any other cause. We endeavor to send out only good fresh stock, but when it reaches the customer, it is not always in the best of shape, but in nine cases out of ten can be saved with proper care. **DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES REFUSE A SHIPMENT FROM US.** Take it and do the best you know how and let us know all about it and we will endeavor to make things right. The nurseryman or seedsman who advertises that he never has a shipment go wrong or never gets a complaint is either not getting many orders or is a born liar.

Introduction

You run no risk in sending your orders to, or intrusting your money to us.

We have been thirty-eight years in building up our business and are known to every agricultural authority and farm organization in the country. Ask them about us. We began in a small way when a boy of 17 years and now have one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States. "The Strawberry man of Pulaski, N. Y." needs no introduction to most fruit growers.

Prices

The prices in this catalog set aside all previous quotations. They are as reasonable as one should expect to get good plants, well dug and properly packed. In no article of merchandise should quality count for more than in plants, since their first cost at highest prices, is trifling, compared with the labor and expense that must be put upon them afterwards. Good plants cannot be sold below a certain rate any more than good cloth at shoddy prices without loss to someone. It is my wish that plants please not only when received but when coming into bearing.

How to Order

Use the Order Sheet and Return Envelope if possible. Make out your order deliberately and sign your name plainly so we can read it. Send money by Post Office or Express order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Personal Check, any way that will insure our getting it safely. The fee charged may be deducted from total amount of order. State how goods are to be shipped—parcel post, express or freight.

Plants True to Name

We give personal supervision to the propagating beds and exercise the greatest care to have all plants, trees, etc., true to name and reliable. If for any reason, however, they prove otherwise, we stand ready to refund the original price paid for them or re-fill the order with new goods; but it is mutually understood between ourselves and our patrons that we are not liable for damages more than the original price paid for the goods. Provoking as it may be to the planter to have his trees, plants, etc., prove untrue to name, it is equally or even more annoying and expensive to the nurseryman who is made the victim of careless

and indifferent help. The transaction is unfavorably advertised; it kills future trade, and reputable nurserymen are very careful that such incidents do not occur.

Our Location and Facilities

We are one mile south of Pulaski, a village of about 2,500 inhabitants located in central New York, 38 miles north of the city of Syracuse. This locality is justly famed for its excellent strawberries and other fruits, and most of the plants, etc., we sell are grown here. Pulaski is an enterprising village with nearly all the modern improvements, such as electric lights, natural gas, city water, paved streets and free city delivery of mail. Four Rural Free Deliveries go out of Pulaski. Pulaski post office has recently been raised to an office of the second class, due to our large patronage which amounts to nearly \$5,000.00 a year. There are two National Banks in Pulaski; the Bell Telephone, Western Union Telegraph, New York Central Railroad, and American express. We do business with Pulaski National Bank. Address all letters and orders to

L. J. FARMER,

Pulaski, Oswego County, N. Y.

Strawberries



Specimens of the New Neverfail Strawberry.

The closer together the two sexes of blossoms are intermingled, the better will be the result. If we plant a patch of pure Sample, Warfield or Crescent, the fruit will be seedy and mostly rubbings, but if Champion is planted near Sample, and Dunlap near Warfield and Crescent, the quality and quantity of fruit produced from these varieties will be remarkable. Varieties in this catalogue marked "per" are perfect in flower, and those marked "imp" are imperfect in flower.

Many people write me as to whether it is necessary to plant female or pistillate varieties with the perfect flowered varieties. It is not. While it is necessary to plant perfect flowered varieties beside pistillates in order to properly fertilize the latter, the perfect flowered kinds will bear alone.

A Very Profitable Crop

Strawberries have proven a very profitable crop during the past three years, in fact, for quite a few years back. The sugar situation in 1920 hurt the sale of them somewhat, but in spite of this, they proved more profitable than most any other crop. Raspberries, blackberries, and grapes proved equally profitable. The future looks bright for the business. There will be ups and downs and discouragements but in spite of everything, we think nothing looks better to the man or woman who is willing to work than the berry business. I believe in encouraging home trade, selling the fruit to friends and neighbors wherever possible instead of shipping to distant markets. In most any farming community or near small towns there are wonderful opportunities in this line, very rarely fully developed. I believe it is possible to realize \$1,000.00 per acre from strawberries during the next few years. I have heard of instances where more than this amount was realized from a half acre in 1919 and 1920.

Brief Cultural Directions

There is no farm crop more profitable than strawberries, no fruit more attractive or more sought for in the market. You can get as much money from one acre of strawberries as is usually produced from ten acres of other crops. I have often said I would as lieve have the proceeds from one acre of strawberries as from ten cows. There are some crops grown by farmers that cannot possibly give one a pleasant feeling when he thinks of what they are finally made into. The tobacco grower may make as much money as the strawberry grower, but his product does not benefit the consumer, and he can think of nothing but the commercial side of the question, while the strawberry grower has the satisfaction of knowing that his product is going to do good to the consumer. It doesn't cost much to start in strawberry culture—about as much for an acre of plants as you would pay for an average cow. You don't have to care for strawberries during the winter; after they are covered in the fall, they take care of themselves.

Any good soil that will grow either corn or potatoes will grow strawberries. We advise planting after two or three hoed crops have been grown on the same land. We advise draining thoroughly, as undrained land is unreliable, and wet induces fungus growth, the worst enemy of the strawberry. Grubs, the worst insect enemy, are largely eradicated by growing two or three crops of corn or potatoes, previous to setting the plants. We apply barn manure to the corn crop, thus getting the manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil before setting out the plants. We use only concentrated or commercial fertilizers on the land after the plants are set, because we believe barn manures tend to cause fungous growth to flourish, to the disadvantage of the plants. We prefer, in this locality, to set plants in the spring, at the time when most other crops are put into the ground. We set in rows from 3 to 5 feet apart, and the plants from 1 to 2 feet apart in the row. A favorite distance is 1 x 4 feet. Set this distance, an acre will take 10,000 plants. We set the plants



Heeling in Strawberry Plants When Not Ready to Plant Out Permanently.

with any tool that will get the roots down straight into the soil as deep as they formerly grew. We aim to keep the ground free from weeds by horse cultivation and hand hoeing until growth stops in the fall; this being essential for the best development of the plants.

In applying fertilizer, our rule is to put one-third on the ground before plants are set, one-third while they are growing the first year, and one-third in the spring before the growth starts, the fruiting year. We use from 500 to 2,000 pounds, depending upon the previous richness of the soil. The fertilizer should analyze as near 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phos. acid and 10% potash as is possible. We cover the field with straw or some other mulch about December 1st for winter protection. This also acts as a carpet or mulch to keep the weeds down, the berries clean and from drying up in fruiting season, if carefully removed from over the plants and placed between the rows in early spring after freezing is over. We have heard of strawberry fields that have yielded nearly 50,000 quarts to the acre under special treatment and when plants are set thickly. When set in ordinary rows they have been known to go nearly 25,000 to the acre. On our farm we have had Parker Earle go 15,000 quarts to the acre and other varieties even more. Special varieties often yield from \$500 to \$1,000 to the acre in Oswego county. The man who takes hold of the strawberry business and sticks to it for a term of years, usually pays off his mortgage and becomes well-to-do. He gets more money from a few acres, has less to pay out, and no more to do than the big fellow who farms 200 acres in ordinary crops.

Important

We supply 6 plants at dozen rates, 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, respectively. When the order amounts to \$10.00 or more, we allow patrons to select 25 at 100 rates; 250 at 1,000 rates, and also give free one copy of "Farmer on the Strawberry." We have to prepay all postage, and guarantee that the charges will be paid at the other end, when plants are sent by express or freight. We furnish free, all boxes, crates, baskets, oiled paper, sphagnum moss and other material used in putting up orders which is a considerable item and for which an extra charge is often made by most nurserymen.

Plants for Canada and Foreign Countries

We can now send strawberry plants by Parcel Post to Canada. The postal rate is 12 cents per lb. and the limit of weight is 20 lbs. The postage must be prepaid. We can not send C. O. D. for postage, like we can in the United States. Strawberry plants, greenhouse plants, herbaceous perennials, bedding plants, bulbs and tubers are exempt from fumigation and can be shipped into Canada by parcel post as well as by freight and express any time during the year. All other kinds of nursery goods, such as raspberry, blackberry, grape, fruit trees, etc., must be sent by freight or express. Currant and gooseberry plants can be shipped from New York and other eastern states only into the province of Ontario. The duty on



A Good Plant. Plenty of Fine Fibrous Roots.

plants and all kinds of nursery stock is 25 per cent, to be paid by the purchaser. Nursery stock is fumigated and the duty collected at the ports of entry.

Nursery stock, plants, etc., are admitted into Canada only through the following ports and between dates mentioned. Vancouver, B. C., from October 1st to May 1st; Niagara Falls, Ontario, from October 1st to May 15th; Winnipeg, Manitoba; North Portal, Sask., and St. John, N. B., from March 15th to May 15th, and from September 26th to December 7th. We advise that all shipments that go by Niagara Falls, be sent through J. A. Newport & Co., custom house brokers, at that place. They will see to the necessary business and only charge the consignee a moderate fee. Parcel post rates to foreign countries with whom we have post relations, such as England, Japan, and Germany, is 12 cents per pound.

Substituting Varieties

In unusual cases we sometimes find it necessary to put in another kind in place of the one ordered. This is due to our running short of the variety, or inability to get them dug at the proper time. There are many varieties that are practically the same or closely resemble each other in appearance and value. In such cases, we always endeavor to select varieties of equal or superior value to those ordered. If you do not wish us to exercise this right please mark your order sheet plainly "No Substitution."

Large Orders

If you wish to plant Strawberries or any other kind of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Asparagus, Vegetable plants, etc., by the acre or several acres, or wish to purchase Berry Crates, Fertilizers, Seeds, etc., in large quantities, write for special lowest prices, stating the kind of plant or material you want, the quantity, etc., and we will quote lowest prices. We endeavor to handle all orders with equal care and fidelity,

but it stands to reason that we can handle the large order amounting to several hundred dollars at less proportionate expense than the small order of a few dollars and we are willing to divide the profits. If you are unacquainted with varieties and methods and will leave it all to us, just give us a general idea of what you want. We guarantee that you will get better satisfaction than when you try to handle the matter yourself, with no previous experience. When I get plumbing, painting or mason work done. I go to my man and put it all up to him. This is what I want my patrons to do with me when they don't know themselves. I guarantee to rack my brains for their benefit.



Perfect or Staminate.

Imperfect or Pistillate.

How To Tell Sex of Strawberry Blossoms

The two cuts at the side of this item show the difference between the perfect or male blossom and the imperfect or female blossoms of strawberry plants. If you get plants from old beds or from people who do not understand the business, you are liable to get all imperfect flowered varieties, and thus lose a whole year's work. It is not necessary to have pistillates in order to produce good berries, but if you grow pistillate or imperfect flowered varieties, you must plant staminate near them or your fruit will be only inferior nubbins. Pistillates are often more productive, when properly pollinated, than staminate alone. They surely will stand more freezing weather in blossoming time and yet bear a good crop of fruit.



Campbell's Early.

Farmer's List of Selected Varieties

Extra Early Varieties

EARLY OZARK. (Per.) This wonderful strawberry originated in the Ozark mountains of Missouri and was introduced by us several years ago. We consider it the best extra early variety for strong rich soil that we have ever fruited. The plants are strong, sturdy growers, making short stocky runners and every plant will root. The foliage is tall and rank growing and can be distinguished among hundreds of different varieties by its peculiar appearance. The berries are produced in enormous quantities very early in the season. It begins to ripen early and is gone before late varieties come on. The berries are deep red clear through, fine for shipping or canning. With us, the berries ripen as early as Excelsior, are as large as Sample, and as productive as Glen Mary. The last pickings are nearly as large with us as the first. If this variety does as well with other growers as it does with us, the demand for plants will soon be almost unlimited. The fruit is very similar to the old Wilson in color, firmness and everything except size. The Ozark is one of our largest varieties. We have a fine stock of genuine plants. Price, 25 for 75c; 100 for \$2.00; 1,000 for \$15.00.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY STRAWBERRY. (Per.) This comparatively new variety originated in the state of New Jersey and has steadily gained in popularity until now it is considered by many to be the most dependable of all the extra early varieties. The plants are unusually large, heavily rooted and produce enormous crops of strawberries so early that they command the top notch prices. It is of fine color and flavor, very firm and a good shipper. My advice is that no one will make a mistake in planting this variety heavily for first early fruit. It is being largely planted in its home section, which is a good recommend for any variety. Price, 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

EARLY JERSEY GIANT. (Per.) Originated by Walter Van Fleet, former associate editor of the Rural New Yorker. We have fruited it several years and it is a wonder. One year we fruited it on heeled-in plants and one square rod produced 30 quarts at one picking. This year it was by far the largest and most profitable extra early berry. A picker counted the berries just as they run as he picked them, without sorting and they run 20 berries to the quart. The plants are good growers, very healthy and produce an enormous crop of fruit. It is

not as firm as Early Ozark, but in yield, size and general value has surpassed that variety with us during the past two years. It does not require as strong soil as Ozark. We can recommend Early Jersey Giant. A gentleman from Minnesota writes me that I do not say enough good things about the Early Jersey Giant. He says it is almost perfect with him. I must say that of all the extra early varieties I have fruited here at Pulaski, N. Y., the Early Jersey Giant is best. It runs larger than Marshal with us, is as beautiful and produces as much as the most productive ones. It does well on light and heavy soils. The foliage is light green, the plants are large and plenty of runners. Price, 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

SUPERIOR. (Per.) A variety largely grown in Delaware for first early. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

HORSEY. (Per.) Introduced from Maryland, where it originated, by Mr. Hall, who describes it as the most promising early variety in his section. A good indication of its value is in the fact that preserving and canning factories in that locality are insisting that growers confine their largest plantings to this variety. Price, 6 for \$1.00; 25, \$3.00; 100, \$10.00; 1,000, \$50.00.

MISSIONARY. (Per.) A great favorite in the South where it is largely grown for shipment to northern markets early in the season. The berry is long, glossy as if varnished. If you look into the shop windows of the great cities in February and March, you will see baskets of berries nicely arranged in tiers and they shine as if varnished. This is the Missionary variety which is a great favorite in Florida and other sections of the South. It is a great berry in the North for appearance, but is not as productive as some. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00. * Excelsior, * Earliest, * Michel's Early, August Luther, Bederwood. (All perfect flowered varieties.) 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Worth Knowing

Everbearing strawberries, such as Progressive, ripen even earlier than the earliest of extra early varieties. They are more productive than ordinary kinds. They never fail of a crop due to frosts in blossoming time. They fruit in the fall of the year they are set out and in the spring and fall of the following year—three crops in the same space of time where but one grew from the common kinds.



Ideal Rows of Early Ozark.

Second Early Varieties

SENATOR DUNLAP. (Per.) The Dunlap is the most popular strawberry for the "Millions." We sell more plants of it every year than of any other variety. It will adapt itself to most soils and locations. The farmer who sets them out carelessly and gives indifferent culture gets some returns. The skilled gardener who trains them carefully, removes the surplus runners and thins the fruit, gets as nice berries from the Dunlap as from most any variety. The plants are very healthy clean growers and cover the ground with a mat of plants, if not thinned. The berries are medium to large in size, depending upon the care they get. The color is deep red and extends through the berry. The flavor is unsurpassed. The berry is easily hulled and therefore in favor with the housewife. We recommend the Dunlap for the farmer who has little time to fuss with his strawberry bed, but not for the skilled commercial grower. There are many other varieties that will pay him better. Our plants come from a grower who produced 9,000 quarts from an acre of this variety two years ago and sold them all to the canning factory at 7c per quart—\$630.00 from 1 acre of strawberries, at low prices. Price of plants, 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

WARFIELD. (Imp.) Enormously productive, rich dark colored, fine for canning and preserving. A good companion for Dunlap. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.



Senator Dunlap.



Early Jersey Giant.

SAINT MARTIN. (Per.) This variety originated with Louis Graton of Tompkins County, N. Y., several years ago. It has been thoroughly tested out in this state and Massachusetts and proven its great worth. For several years it has captured the first prizes at the annual strawberry shows of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston. The plants are large stocky growers, of the Marshall type, very sturdy and productive. The berries are very large, firm and hold their size better than most other varieties until the end of the season. The berries are rich clear through. This variety is destined to be the most popular variety for fancy trade and with those who appreciate quality and know what really fine strawberries are. Price, 6 plants, \$1.00; 12, \$1.75; 25, \$3.00; 100, \$12.00.

MINNESOTA NO. 3. (Per.) A comparatively new variety which originated at the Minnesota State Experiment Farm several years ago. It is a berry of the Dunlap class and is surpassing that variety in its home locality on account of its greater productiveness and length of season. It certainly is a very productive variety with us. Plants are good growers and more productive than Dunlap. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.



Premier.

PREMIER. (Per.) The big growers of berries down in Maryland are almost crazy over the Kellogg's Premier strawberry. I took a trip down there in October just to see what they thought about it. One man wrote me that he picked them at the rate of \$2,500.00 to the acre, which naturally interested me. I found that they were truly enthusiastic about it. They most all are growing more Kellogg's Premier than any other variety. We have it growing and fruited it in 1920. The plants are good clean growers with light green foliage and enormously productive. With us it is so similar to the Chipman variety which we grew several years ago that there appears no difference. I wish to say, however, that the old Chipman was so good that one might be pardoned if he introduced it as a new variety. The berries are light red in color, medium in firmness and are oblong in shape, somewhat flattened like the New York and other varieties of that type. It is not a first early but an early midseason variety. One grower told me that Howard No. 17 was almost identical to the Premier but slightly later in season. The Premier is probably a new seedling variety. There are many cases on record of new seedling varieties being originated that were practically identical with those already well known. The varieties of the New York type are notable instances of this fact. Price of Premier, 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.



Marshall.

MARSHALL. (Per.) The Marshall is the aristocrat among strawberries. It thrives best on rich soil, with plenty of fertilizer and thorough cultivation. The plants are strong vigorous growers, the individual plants being large and stocky. The color of the foliage is a light green. The berries are rich in color, deep red clear through and of the very finest quality and flavor. The bright golden seeds set them off most beautifully. When given high culture, plenty of fertilizer and ideal conditions, the berries of Marshall attain the very largest size. I have seen quarts of them that 6 berries heaped a quart basket, the largest berries I have ever seen. I recommend this variety to the careful painstaking gardener, but not to the slipshod man. 25 plants, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.



Parson's Beauty.

* **ABINGTON.** (Per.) A large early berry of attractive light red color, very glossy as if varnished. The plants are good growers and very productive. One of the most profitable varieties for medium early market. Price, 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

* **SUCCESS.** (Per.) Strong growing plants, very productive. Berries large, light red in color and produced in enormous quantities. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

* **DR. BURRILL.** (Per.) So near like Senator Dunlap that you do not require both kinds. I do not say they are the same but there is a suspicion. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

* **MAGIC GEM.** (Per.) 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

* **KLONDIKE.** (Per.) This is a veritable "Klondike" to the southern grower. An old strawberry grower of Maryland told me that he had tried most all of the varieties and all in all, the Klondike paid him and his neighbors the best. The plants are good growers, making runners abundantly. The berries are round, light scarlet, of fair size and very firm, hence a good shipper and a good market variety. It is not so productive in the North but in dry hot seasons is hard to surpass even there. In all warm climates it is one of the leading varieties. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Midseason Varieties

* **NORWOOD.** (Per.) I paid the originator, Mr. N. B. White of Norwood, Massachusetts (a man then 89 years old), \$250.00 for a patch of this berry no larger than an ordinary kitchen floor. It was introduced by us in 1905 at \$1.00 per plant. It was claimed by Mr. White that he grew four berries that crowded a quart basket. I never gave it the highest cultivation and never succeeded in getting such large berries, but they were large and very attractive, the prettiest berries I ever saw. It is thought by some to be the same as Marshall, but while similar, it is not the same. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.

* **BUBACH.** (Imp.) Plants are moderate runners, very large and sturdy. Enormously productive of extremely large, light colored berries, irregular in shape. It ripens early and is hard to surpass in size and selling qualities. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

* **PARSON'S BEAUTY.** (Per.) One of the most productive varieties in cultivation. The number of quarts of large fine looking berries this variety will produce from an acre is almost unbelievable. If one has a market not over particular, there is no more profitable berry to grow. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES—Continued.

* **CRESCENT.** (Imp.) The old favorite for rough and ready culture. Plants very vigorous and productive. Berries medium in size, light colored. Succeeds everywhere. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

* **HAVERLAND.** (Imp.) A long light colored berry with small calyx, showing up nicely on account of its bright glossy color. Does best on heavy tenacious soils and is considered the most productive berry in cultivation, with possibly the exception of Warfield. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

* **TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.** (Per.) This is a great producer of both plants and berries. The fruits are medium in size and of good appearance. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

* **NICK OHMER.** (Per.) A berry of very fine quality. Plants vigorous growers, productive of medium to large berries of very beautiful glossy appearance as if varnished. Largely planted in California. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.



Bubach.

OSWEGO. (Per.) Plants are strong growers making a moderate number of runners which are inclined to bunch together unless spread out and separated as they grow. It succeeds best on light soils. I have seen immense crops growing on soils too poor to produce profitable crops of other varieties. The plants are very large, light colored foliage and root deeply, having large fleshy roots. The berries are oblong, wedge shaped, light colored on one side, but deeper colored on the side next the sun, but no white tips or cocks combs. The flavor is mild and the flesh meaty and of much substance. Those who do not like acid in strawberries will like the Oswego. It is enormously productive and produces good crops for several years from the same field. I know of no better midseason berry for average soils and no berry will give better returns on light sandy or gravelly soils with good care. It is essentially the poor man's berry. It is so good that no less than a dozen names have been attached to the same variety. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

DORNAN, HUNDRED DOLLAR, BARKLEY, BUSTER, HUMMER, NEW YORK, CORSICAN, RYCKMAN, PRIDE OF MICHIGAN, UNCLE JIM, McKINLEY, MORGAN'S FAVORITE. All similar or so close to Oswego in appearance and qualities that it is not necessary to have both. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

WILLIAM BELT. (Per.) Large plants, very productive. Berries large, irregular in shape, inclined to be flattened. Quality the best. Does well in the same ground for several years. 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

MAGIC GEM. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

GIBSON. (Per.) 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

SHARPLESS. (Per.) The standard of quality. Plants vigorous and healthy. Berries very large, light colored, irregular in shape, but of the very finest flavor, sweet, and delicious. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

WHITE STRAWBERRY. (Per.) This is a cultivated wild white strawberry of the woods. The plants are very good growers and have very light colored foliage. The berries are small to medium in size and are borne above the foliage where they are easily picked. When picked, the hull or calyx parts from the berry and they are all ready for the table. Very productive with us. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

BIG VALLEY. (Per.) We received this variety from a grower in Pennsylvania who is very enthusiastic over it. We have fruited it three years and it certainly is unsurpassed for money making in its season. It is of the New York type, strong thrifty plants, very productive of large berries that ripen in midseason. The flavor is mild and will suit those who do not like acid in strawberries. Price, 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

HOWARD NO. 17. (Per.) This variety has attained great popularity in some sections, notably so in Connecticut, where it was introduced from. Some growers are planting it to the exclusion of all others. Its great points are unusual vigor, productiveness, large size and attractiveness. The berries are bright scarlet, elongated and unusually large. The plants are good healthy growers. One large berry grower who has tested it out, says he can see no particular difference between it and the Premier, except that it is slightly later in ripening than Premier. Price, 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Late Varieties

BIG JOE. (Per.) The plants of this variety are exceedingly vigorous and make fine fruiting rows. The foliage is healthy and attractive. The berries are produced in great abundance, one of the most productive varieties in cultivation. The berries are very large, regular in shape, glossy, attractive, and very firm, making it a good variety for market. It has been tested by large growers in Oswego County who speak highly of it as a valuable variety for market. It commands the highest prices among the buyers who ship to the large city markets. It holds the market until the Gandy and Chesapeake ripen, and outsells all others. We had a fine crop of them the past season. All Joes look alike to me.—Big Joe, Emerson Joe and Joe Johnson, and I believe there is no difference. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.



Big Joe.

RIDGWAY. (Per.) This variety is most satisfactory on rich heavy soil with clay in its make up. The plants are healthy and vigorous, having large white fleshy roots like asparagus roots. The berries are medium to large in size, glossy, light red in color and very attractive, being almost every one of them even and regular in size and shape as if turned out in a lathe. The flavor is fine. I have sold this variety for many years and it is very popular with people who know it for home use or near market. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

GANDY. (Per.) The standard late variety. Plants moderately vigorous with long wiry runners. Makes a moderate number of plants. Berries very large, nearly round, dull red color, ripening very late in the season. Flavor unlike other strawberries. Does well in marshy wet places. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

BIG LATE. (Per.) Strong growing, productive plant. Berries very large, coarse and irregular in shape. Produces an immense quantity. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

CHESTER. (Per.) A very thrifty growing plant, very productive. Berries unusually large, glossy, and attractive. One of the very finest berries for market that is grown. Resembles Big Joe and Chesapeake somewhat but is by many considered superior to them. Price, 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

REWASTICO. (Per.) Very strong hardy plant, withstanding disease and all kinds of climate. Berries very large, dark, firm, and a good shipper. Is highly considered by leading growers. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

LUPTON. (Per.) In localities where Lupton is being tried, it is driving the Gandy out of the market. The plants are unusually strong hardy growers, producing quantities of large healthy plants. They are enormously productive and the berries are very large, firm, and good shippers. It is considered in New Jersey where it is largely grown, the best shipping berry they have. The individual plants are unusually strong and large and impress one as something that will bear some fruit. You can kick a Lupton berry around all day and like "Truth." It will be round and full by evening. Price, 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.



Oswego.



1, Crescent; 2, Dunlap; 3, Americus; 4, Magic Gem; 5, Big Valley; 6, Jessie; 7, Bederwood; 8, Warfield; 9, Enormous; 10, Ridgway; 11, Brandywine; 12, Aroma; 13, Wm. Belt; 14, Nick Ohmer.

FREMONT WILLIAMS. (Per.) Price, 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

AROMA. (Per.) This variety is possibly more largely grown all over the United States than any other variety. It does equally well in the North and South. The plants are excellent growers, berries large, regular in shape, light red in color and very attractive. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties to grow. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

SAMPLE. (Imp.) One of the best old ones. Plants good growers and very productive, of large, evenly shaped berries which always sell well in market. It is not particular as to soil or location. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

BRANDYWINE. (Per.) This variety is particular as to soil but does not seem to be very particular as to location, for it thrives not only in the North but in California and other sections of the South. The plants are not healthy on tenacious soils. The berries, when grown to perfection, are large, regular in shape, deep red clear through and of excellent quality. As nice

strawberries as I ever ate were of this variety grown near Los Angeles. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

BUSHEL BASKET. (Per.) 6 plants, \$1.00; 12, \$1.75; 100, \$12.00.

CRIMSON CLUSTER. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

GLEN MARY. (Per.) This is a variety that succeeds only on well drained soils, such as gravel and sand. The plants become diseased on wet soils and the crop of fruit is seriously affected. The berries are very large, irregular in shape, with white tips, very firm and a good shipper. It is extremely popular with berry growers who succeed with it, because of its extra large size and productivity. It hurts the sale of good flavored strawberries but is largely grown by those who look only for the quarts. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

CHESAPEAKE. (Per.) Enormous plants of the very finest appearance. Berries very large, regular in shape, oblong, glossy, and attractive. One of the finest for market on account of its attractiveness. Not very productive but the berries outsell most all others. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

PEKIN DUCKS. The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks and is the most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, showing a rich, creamy white when mature and in good condition. They are very hardy, sometimes weighing 4 pounds and in full feather when only eight weeks old. They are very prolific layers, sometimes laying 75 eggs in succession. Mature ducks weigh from 7 to 9 pounds. Eggs, \$3.50 per 11.

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS are very profitable. They are very hardy and drakes often weigh 10 to 12 pounds. Our eggs are extra choice, coming from a breeder who has won in many of the large shows. These ducks do not quack like other ducks and roost in houses with hens. It takes five weeks to hatch the eggs. Price of Eggs, \$3.50 per 11.

DAY-OLD BABY CHICKS.

The Secret of Chicks with "Vitality."

Comparison of prices should not be the deciding factor in placing your order for chicks. Weak, sickly, poorly hatched chicks are dear at any price. Why buy such when you can get **VITALITY** as well as **QUALITY** at a reasonable price? **ONE HUNDRED** of this kind are worth **ONE THOUSAND** poorly hatched mongrels.

HOW TO ORDER CHICKS.

Orders for chicks should be sent in as far in advance as possible. When received, orders are booked in rotation and filled in that order, as near to the date requested as possible.

Be sure and give full name of your express office as well as your Postoffice address. (Write full name plainly.) State plainly the number and variety of chicks you want, when wanted, and we will acknowledge receipt of your order at once.

If you wish to book your order early and it is not convenient for you to pay for them at the time, send one-quarter or twenty-five per cent of the full amount of the order and the balance a few days before the shipment is to be made.

The above also applies to orders for eggs for hatching.

OUR GUARANTEE TO YOU.

We guarantee to deliver chicks or eggs to you in first-class condition. On arrival, open box, in presence of expressman; if any chicks are dead or eggs broken, have express agent or postman mark number on the back of the receipt and return the receipt to us and we will refund your money for them, or replace them free of charge. In this way, you have no loss and get full number you pay for.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. \$3.50 per 11.

EMBDEN GEESE are the large white geese with orange bills and feet. They are fine layers, make good mothers and are not given to roaming. Our eggs are from a breeder who has won many prizes at New York State Fair. Eggs, 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00.

TOULOUSE GEESE. These Geese are very massive in proportions with short legs. The bill and feet are dark orange color; head, neck and back of dark gray; breast light gray, but descending lighter till beyond the legs and tail they are a pure white. This combination of color presents a very attractive appearance. They live to a good old age and are easy keepers. Eggs, 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00.

We have successfully shipped baby chicks and eggs for hatching 1,500 miles and can guarantee safe arrival.

A **YELLOW LABEL** will be found pasted on the box containing **LIVE BABY CHICKS** which reads as follows:

LIVE CHICKS.

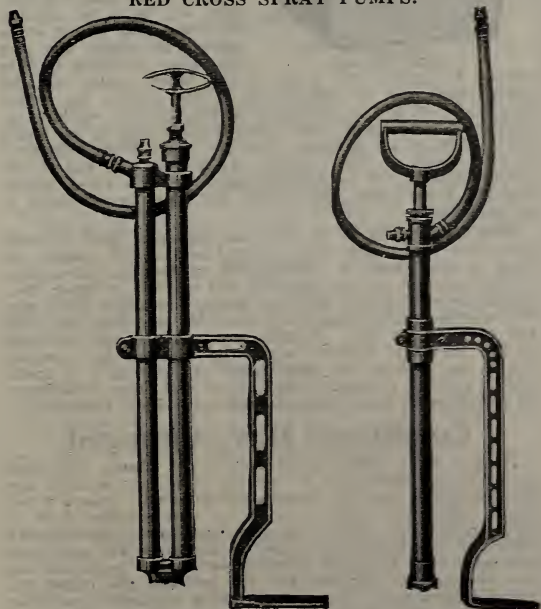
EXPRESSMAN: Please be **SURE** and keep this box of **CHICKS LEVEL, DRY,** out of the **SUN** and away from **FIRE** or **HEAT**, as there is **DANGER** of **KILLING** them.

RUSH.

Varieties	25	50	100
S. C. White Orpingtons	\$10	\$18	\$35
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	10	18	35
Barred Plymouth Rocks	8	16	30
Buff Plymouth Rocks	"	"	"
White Plymouth Rocks	"	"	"
R. C. and S. C. R. I. Reds	"	"	"
S. C. Black Minorcas	"	"	"
S. C. Anconas	"	"	"
S. C. White Leghorns	"	"	"
White Wyandottes	"	"	"
Light Brahmas	"	"	"
S. C. Buff Leghorns	"	"	"
S. C. Brown Leghorns	"	"	"
Indian Runner Ducks	10	18	35
Pekin Ducks	10	18	35
Muscovy Ducks	"	"	"

NOTE—Write for prices on any variety of chicks not listed. We prefer not to make prices here as prices of eggs and chicks vary so much, according to the time of year. We advise getting eggs for hatching and chicks after danger of severe cold weather is over. Eggs are more fertile in warm weather of early spring than in winter and baby chicks must not be chilled. Please order chicks in quantities of 25, 50 and 100.

RED CROSS SPRAY PUMPS.



"Handy" Single Tube, double acting bucket spray pump, complete. Price, \$4.00.

"Utility." Double tube bucket spray pump. Complete. Price, \$4.75.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRY SEED.

These seeds were saved from fall or everbearing varieties of strawberries such as Progressive, Superb and Americus. If sown in February or early March, in window frames or hot beds or greenhouse, they will grow and develop into plants that will fruit in August and September of the same year provided the right care is given them. We gave a packet of them to our local florist a few years ago. He sowed them in the greenhouse February 24th and picked ripe berries from the plants August 4th of the same year. We have sent these seeds all over the world into several countries and we have letters from China, Korea, Japan, etc., stating that they have fall bearing strawberry plants that were produced from these seeds from us. Each packet contains printed directions how to sow and care for them. Price, 25c per packet, 5 packets, \$1.00.

Seeds from the Neverfail Strawberry. We saved the seeds from about 25 quarts of the new Neverfail Strawberry which we offer at 50c per packet, 5 packets, \$2.00.

HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED.

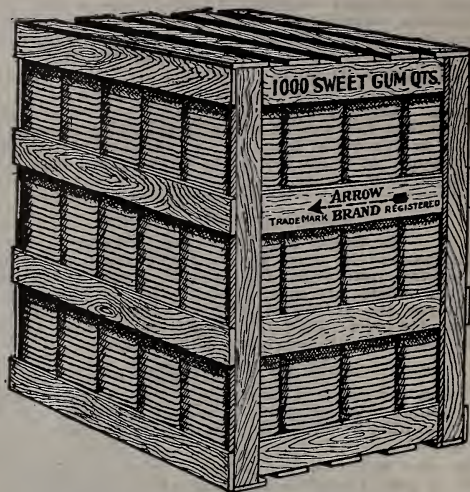
This seed will produce innumerable varieties, all colors, shapes, and sizes. This is the way new and distinct varieties of potatoes are produced. Sow them like tomato seeds. 1 packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c; 10 packets, \$1.00.

ALPHANO INOCULENT.

The All-In-One Nitrogen gathering inoculent for over 28 Legumes. One can contains all the Nitro gathering and fixing bacteria necessary to inoculate your seed and soil for the 28 legumes. Price, 1 acre size (two lbs.), \$1.00; 10 acre size (20 lbs.), \$8.00.

Berry Crates and Baskets

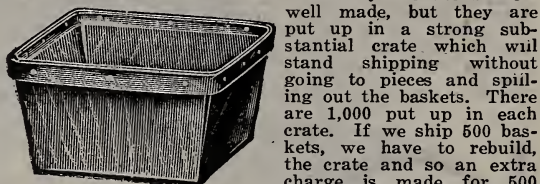
We sell the Standard 32-quart crate, made in New York. We have tried all sizes and makes of berry crates and the 32-quart crate, when well made, is the strongest, handiest and most desirable berry crate that can be made. It does not pay to use a slimsy berry crate; for, in getting the fruit to market, if the crate does not stand up well, you will injure the fruit much more by shipping it in a crate that does not stand up firm and lose more money on your fruit, than you will gain by buying a cheaper package. There are all manner of slimsy crates and packages foisted upon berry growers, but let me tell you, they lose more by trying to save on packages than they realize. If it pays to ship fruit at all, it pays to send it in firm and substantial crates and baskets. It does not take much to crush and spoil it in a shaky crate or slimsy basket. Then too, the fruit shows up better and naturally sells for more in a nice neat looking crate or basket. The crates we sell are the best make of the 32-quart size that we have ever seen, made of good wood, strong and durable, considering the price. It does not now pay to go to too much expense in building returnable crates, it costs too much and a large proportion of them are never returned and, if returned, are generally injured or broken. The day of the returnable crate is past. The 36-quart crate is an odd size and the 60-quart crate is too large and heavy to handle by one man, so we have discontinued using both these sizes, using only the bushel or 32-quart size. We make a few 8, 12 and 16-quart crates for our own use in shipping fall strawberries, but do not offer them for sale. Price of new 32-quart crates, with three separators, or partitions and 32 best New York made baskets, \$1.25 each, 10 or more at a time, 1.00 each. We can pack 100 extra baskets in each crate if wanted. Second hand crates filled with three separators and 32 baskets, 90 cents each, 10 at a time 75c each. Crates and separators to go with them, without baskets, new \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10; second hand, 65c each, \$6.00 per 10. If you order 10 berry crates, we can pack 1,320 baskets in the ten crates, besides the 30 separators.



1,000 "Arrow" Brand Baskets—Crated.

Pint and Quart Baskets

These baskets are made from the best part of the log, the heart being rejected, are clean, white and pretty in appearance. They go a long way in getting the best prices for the fruit sold in them. They are well made, strong and durable. It is by far the most substantial, strongest and best berry basket I have ever seen or handled, and no berry grower of any sense, who has ever used them, if he can get them again, will use any other make. They of course, cost a little more than other baskets, but pay for the extra cost several times. Not only are the baskets



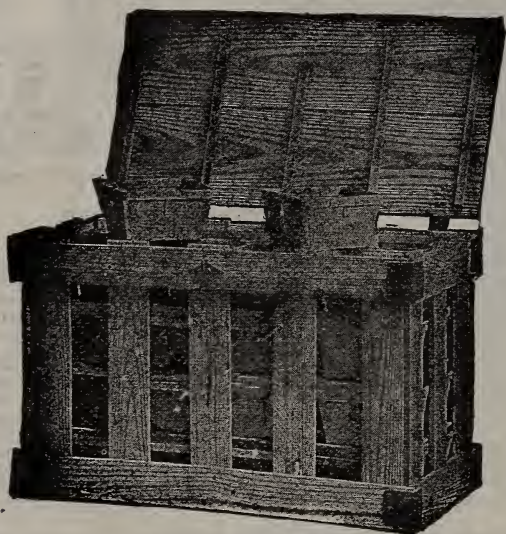
Quart Basket.

well made, but they are put up in a strong substantial crate which will stand shipping without going to pieces and spilling out the baskets. There are 1,000 put up in each crate. If we ship 500 baskets, we have to rebuild, the crate and so an extra charge is made for 500 lots, when we have to ship them. If baskets are ordered with berry crates, we can pack small lots of 100 or so in the crates, but when small lots of 100 or more are ordered alone, we have to make shipping crates for them and so charge an extra price. Price of baskets, "Arrow" or "Plum Farmer" Brand, quart or pint baskets, \$1.25 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000. Orders for baskets in less lots than 1,000, please add 25c for crating. If you do not order berry crates to go with them.

NOTE—Nothing in our line has increased more in price since the war began than berry baskets. Of course, we have to buy these in carload lots of the manufacturers, and on account of the high cost and scarcity of labor, they charge us over double what we had to pay a few years ago. We sold baskets at retail last year for less than we could buy them in car lots. People might just as well get used to the fact that baskets are going to cost them around \$15.00 per 1000 in the near future as the supply of material is getting exhausted and paper and other substitutes do not seem to work out satisfactorily.—L. J. Farmer.

Conditions Have Changed

It used to be uphill business to order plants and trees by mail, the difficulties of getting what one wanted and the excessive cost of transportation were great drawbacks. Now you can sit down to your writing desk or table, make out your order and send to the nurseryman with the satisfaction of knowing that you will get what you want with as much certainty as though you stood before the counter in your favorite grocery and called for granulated sugar. The transportation companies, whether express or parcel post, charge but a fraction of what used to be taxed you. So small is the transportation charge that you could not afford to make a personal visit to your favorite nursery, even if it were in your own city.



32-Quart Berry Crate.

Agents for Berry Plants

We employ no salaried agents to sell Berry Plants or other goods for us, and if any person represents himself as such you must have nothing to do with him, if he is a stranger or an unreliable person. We have no objection to people taking orders for us but they must do it on their own responsibility. To reliable parties who will go among their friends and neighbors to solicit orders for plants, we will give our best and lowest rates for large quantity shipments. We do not and cannot, however, allow a certain commission below catalogue rates. Our prices are too low to admit of this. If you order goods from us at lowest 1,000 rates and sell out to your customers at dozen and hundred rates, it makes a pretty fair commission. It is sometimes possible, when we have a surplus, to quote even lower prices than are listed here, on large orders. Better write us.

Department of Fresh Fruits

During the past few years, we have sold a quantity of fresh fruit to our patrons, through the medium of this department in our catalog. It would be best for all concerned to send in orders as much in advance of the fruiting season and before the time they are wanted, as is possible. It would often be more satisfactory to correspond with us as to prospects, price, etc., before sending in the order. We give approximate prices here, but these may have to be changed, on account of conditions of supply and demand; and we would, therefore, much prefer that patrons write in before sending us orders for fresh fruit.

Strawberries

We supply summer bearing strawberries in June and July; the season runs usually from June 15th to July 15th. Price, 25c to 50c per quart, depending on the quality, supply and demand. We supply fall bearing strawberries in August, September, and October. Price, 35c to 60c per quart, depending upon demand and supply. Selected berries, 75c per quart. Shipping packages hold 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 32 quarts each. Small quantities may be sent by parcel post.

Raspberries

Ready in July and August. Black Cap Raspberries, 30c to 50c per quart. Purple Raspberries same price as black caps. Red Raspberries, 40c to 75c per quart. Crates hold 32 quarts each.

Blackberries

Ready in August and September. 25c to 50c per quart. Crates hold 32 quarts each.

Currants and Gooseberries

Ready in July and August. Crates hold 32 quarts each. Price, 20c to 35c per quart.

Peaches

Ready in September. Price, \$3.00 per bu. Baskets hold one-third, one-half or one bushel. The regular small peach basket you see in the market holds one-third bushel, so if you buy a bushel of peaches at \$3.00, they cost you \$1.00 per basket.

Plums

\$1.00 per pk., \$3.50 per bu. Ready in August and September.

Cherries

Ready in July. Price, 25c to 40c per quart. In 32-quart crates or 8-lb. grape baskets.

Grapes

Worden, Niagara and Concord, packed in 3½-lb. baskets. 25c to 50c per basket. In 8-lb. baskets, 50c to \$1.00.

Pears

Bartlett, Clapps Favorite. \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bushel. Seckel and Sheldon, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per bushel. Packed in bushel baskets.

Apples

Baldwins, Greenings, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bu. Northern Spy and other fine sorts, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bu. Packed in barrels of 3 to 4 bushels.



Fall bearing Strawberries in different styles and sizes of packages.

Bargain Prices in One Year Grape Vines

FIRST CLASS, WELL ROOTED NO. 1 VINES.

Agawam, Catawba, Champion, Concord, Elvira, 25c each; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

Beta, Brighton, Moore's Diamond, Duchesse, Hartford, Iona, Ives, Lindley, Martha, Massasoit, Moore's Early, Moyer, Niagara, Pocklington, Salem, Vergennes, Wilder, Worden, Bacchus, Cottage, Diana, Dracut Amber, Early Victor, Herbert, Isabella, Janesville, Missouri Reissling, Perkins, 30c each; doz., \$3.00; 100, \$22.00.

Campbell's Early, Delaware, Eaton, Empire State, Lutie, Woodruff Red, Wyoming Red, Amber Queen, August Giant, Barry, Berckman's, Brilliant, Etta, Geneva, Goethe, Green's Early, Jessica, Lucile, McPike, Prentiss, Regal, Requa, Rommel, Telegraph, 35c each; doz., \$3.50; 100, \$28.00.

Early Ohio, Green Mountain, 50c each; doz., \$5.00; 100, \$40.00.

Hubbard, \$1.00 each; doz., \$10.00; 100, \$75.00.

COLES'S EARLY WATERMELON. This is the most remarkable fruit we have ever grown. We planted a row of hills 400 feet long at corn planting time and picked a ripe melon Aug. 26th. They continued to furnish us melons all the fall and we picked loads of them just before the heavy freeze. We give one packet with orders amounting to \$2.00 or more.

Rural Books

Space will not permit our listing Rural Books, but if in need of any book to cover a particular subject, write us for price. We order them sent to you direct from the publishers.

Free Gift with Every Order

Every person who orders plants or other goods from this catalog to the amount of \$2.00 or more, will receive a free packet of Giant-Aster Seeds, with full instructions how to plant and care for them. These seeds contain several varieties. If you prefer, we will send you instead, a packet of Cole's Early Watermelon or of Admiral Dewey Popcorn. In addition, we also give free, one copy of our 100 page book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," to all who purchase plants or other goods to the amount of \$10.00. We also endeavor to put in enough extra plants or seeds to pay part of the cost of shipping by parcel post or express.

Farmers Seed Department

We list only the best and most desirable varieties. Seeds are shipped separate from plant orders. All seeds put up in 5c and 10c packets. Postage prepaid on packets, ounces, and quarter pounds. If large quantity of seeds are wanted, send for special prices.

ASPARAGUS.

Palmetto, Conovers Colossal, Giant Argenteuil Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

BEANS.

Green Pod Bush. New Giant Stringless, Black Valentine, Early Refugee, Dwarf Horticultural, Bountiful, Early Yellow Six Weeks. ½ Pint, 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 75c.

Wax Pod Bush. New Pearl Wax, Prolific Dwarf Black Wax, Keeney's Rustless, Hodson Wax, Golden Eye Wax. ½ pint, 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 75c.

Bush Lima. Fordhook Breer's Bush, Burpee's Improved Bush, Henderson's Bush. ½ pint, 35c; pint, 60c; quart, \$1.00.

Pole or Running. Horticultural Pole, Old Homestead, White Creaseback, Kentucky Wonder, Dutch Case Knife. ½ pint, 25c; pint, 40c; quart, 75c.

Pole Lima Beans. King of the Garden, Dreer's Improved, Challenger, Henderson's Ideal. ½ pint, 35c; pint, 60c; quart, \$1.00.

BEET.

Detroit Dark Red, Crosby's Egyptian. Ex. Ey Eclipse, Bassano's Ex. Ey, New Acme. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00. Swiss Chard, same price.

New Jumbo, Gate Port, Golden Tankard, Giant Red Mangel, Lane's Imp. Sugar, Klein-Wanzlebener. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

CABBAGE.

Extra Early Varieties. Ey. Jer. Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, Early Winningstadt.

Second Early Varieties. Henderson's Early Summer, Succession, Fotler's Imp., Brunswick, All Head Early, Ey. Flat Dutch, Sure Head, All Seasons. Late or Winter Cabbage. Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Autumn King, Danish Ballhead (short stem), Danish Ballhead (long stem), Mammoth Red Dutch, Brussels Sprouts. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Snowball, Dwarf Erfurt, Danish Giant Dry Weather, New Century. Packets, 5c, 10c and 25c each; ½ oz., \$1.25; 1 oz., \$2.00; ¼ lb., \$7.00; 1 lb., \$25.00.

CARROTS.

Ey. Ox Heart, Half Long Orange, Danver's Half Long, Imp. Long Orange, Chanteney, White Belgian. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., 75c. per lb.

CELERY.

White Plume, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Golden Heart, Winter Queen, Giant Pascal. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50. Golden Self Blanching, Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00.

Celeriac. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

CRESS.

True Water Cress. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

Curled or Pepper Grass. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SWEET CORN.

Extra Early Adams, Cream and Honey, White Cory, Red Cory, Early Minnesota, Golden Bantam. ½ pint, 25c; 1 pint, 40c; 1 quart, 60c.

Second Early. Ex. Ey. Evergreen, Early Mammoth, Howling Mob. Cal. Gol. Country Gentleman, Black Mexican. Same prices as extra early kinds.

Main Crop and Late. Hickok, Stowell's Evergreen, Large Late Mammoth, Country Gentleman, Zig Zag Evergreen. Same price as Ex. Ey Varieties.

CUCUMBERS.

Early Fortune, White Spine, Long Green, Boston Pickling, Everbearing, Early Cluster, Cool and Crisp, West India Gherkin. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

KOHLRABI.

Early White Vienna, Purple Vienna. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

EGG PLANT.

Black Beauty, New York Improved, Improved Large Purple. Oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$7.50.

ENDIVE.

New Self Blanching, Green Curled, Giant Fringed, Broad Leaf Batavia. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

KALE.

New American, Imperial Curled, Curled German Norfolk, Scotch Dwarf. 15c per oz., ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

LEEK.

Mammoth Carentum, American Flag, Mammoth King. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

LETTUCE.

Big Boston, Unrivalled, May King, Black Seeded Tennis Ball, California Cream and Butter, Golden Heart, All Seasons, Grand Rapids, Iceberg, Hanson, Black Seeded Simpson, Paris White Cos. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD.

Giant Curled, Ostrich Plume, White, Black or Brown. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE.

Green Fleshed Varieties. Rocky Ford, Jenny Lind, Netted Gem.

Orange Fleshed Varieties. Eden Gem, Melting Gold, Burrell's Gem, Emerald Gem, Osage Gem, Banana, Hoodoo Cantaloupe. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

WATERMELONS.

Cole's Early (best for short seasons), Tom Watson, Kleckley's Sweet, Kolb's Gem, Goliath, Cold Mountain Spring Ice Cream, Halbert Honey, Black Boulder, Mountain Sweet. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Citron. Colorado, Red Seeded, same price as Watermelons.

NASTURTIUMS.

Tall Mixed, Dwarf Mixed. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

Dwarf Prolific, White Velvet, Perkins Mammoth, Lady Finger. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

ONION.

Yellow Globe Danvers, Red Wetherfield, Yellow Strasbourg, White Bermuda, Prizetaker, Mammoth Southport White Globe, Southport Yellow Globe, Southport Red Globe, White Silverskin. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$3.50.

PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown, Guernsey, Hollow Hub. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

PARSLEY.

Champion Moss Curled, Green Mountain, Dwarf or Emerald. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

PEAS.

The crop of Peas is very short this year. We have a good supply.

Extra Early Peas. Alaska, Nott's Excelsior, Gradus, or Prosperity.

General Crop Peas. Horsford's Market Gardener, Dwarf Champion, Everbearing, Telephone Black Eye Marrowfat. ½ pint, 25c; 1 pint, 45c; 1 quart, 80c.

PEPPER.

Ruby King, New Neapolitan Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, Rubv Giant, Chinese Giant. Oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$6.00.

RADISH.

Yellow Globe Danvers, Red Wethersfield, Yellow Strawberry, Early Scarlet Turnip, French Breakfast.



Stevens' Late Champion.

LATE VARIETIES—Continued

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION (Per.) Vigorous grower and will cover the surface before fall with runners and young plants. The berries are produced very late and will stand on the vines days after turning red before they have to be picked. The shape of the berry is very irregular but on account of its attractive color, it sells well in market. Of poor flavor as generally grown. Does exceedingly well on sand or dry gravel but is also in favor with many heavy land growers. It will do well on land too poor to grow satisfactory crops of most other varieties. It is largely planted in our county for shipment to the large cities because it is a dry berry, having less juice than most strawberries and therefore ships unusually well. 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

FARMER'S MASCOT (Per.) We have made one of the best records with this variety that has ever been made by any strawberry in cultivation. On July 12th, 1915, we picked this kind at the rate of 42 bushels to the acre at one picking and they readily sold for 15c per quart, which was 2 to 5 cents per quart more than other varieties were bringing. The past summer they held their own again and we have come to believe that it is one of the kinds to tie to. The plants are good clean healthy growers but are not large. It is evidently of the Gandy type. The fruit is very large, deep dark red and very glossy and attractive. It ripens late and continues to fruit until most other kinds are done. It is one of the links that binds the strawberry season together, coming after most varieties are done and lapping on with fall bearing varieties. This is one of the varieties that you must not overlook. 25 for 50c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

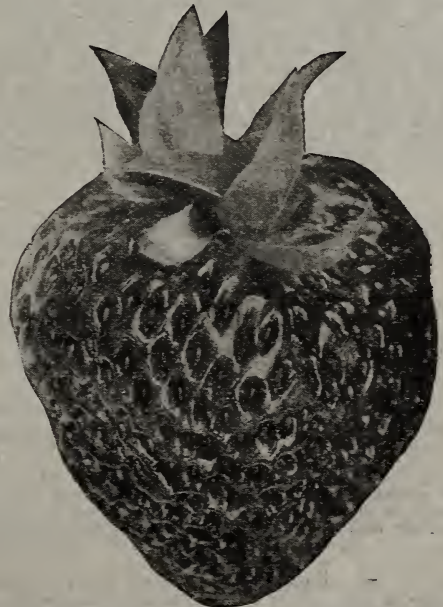
Albany County, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1920.
I bought some trees of you and I like them very much. And the berries I got of you are all right and I want to buy some more trees and berry plants of you this spring.
MISS HATTIE BATEHOTH.

Fleming County, Ky., Feb. 24, 1920.
Please send me your latest catalog. The 25 Progressive berry plants I bought of you three years ago and the 100 two years ago have increased until I can set one-half acre this coming spring. ELMO PECK.

Broome County, N. Y., 6-7-20.

I received the Strawberry plants and they are far ahead of any I have ever seen; they are doing fine.

CHAS. VALLEN.



Mascot.



The "Best" Strawberry.

The "Best" Strawberry

This variety is by far "The Best" strawberry that has ever fruited on our grounds. This is saying a good deal, for we have been growing strawberries for nearly 39 years, beginning when a boy of 17 summers. In all this time, we have tested thousands of seedlings, also well known old varieties, and ought to be in a position to know what is really a good strawberry. I have often said that no one strawberry has all the good points, they lack some thing which some other variety has in greater store. I cannot think of one fault, however, in the "Best" strawberry. This strawberry was found in a lot of plants received from the South several years ago. It is no experiment with us. We have tried it under all conditions, on all kinds of soils and under different treatment for at least ten years.

The plants are model growers, very vigorous and stalky. The leaves are very large, thick and leathery. I believe the plant will endure unfavorable conditions better than most other varieties. It always appears vigorous and healthy. It is extremely productive, none more so.

The berries ripen very late, almost the latest of all, coming just at a time when the last raspberries bring the best prices and lap on with early raspberries. The photo shown herewith was taken from berries that were picked July 15th and shipped by parcel post 100 miles to be photographed. These berries when shipped with others which ripen in the same season, often sell for 5c per quart above

other varieties. The berries are very large, glossy and attractive, have fine flavor and when sold to a customer, create a demand for more berries. The fruit is very solid, firm and a good shipper. The calyx or hull of the berry is green and healthy and when the berries are nicely arranged in the basket, with this fine calyx as a trimming, they present the finest appearance of any strawberry that we have ever seen. In sections where the late strawberries pay best, this variety will put thousands of extra dollars into the pockets of growers, if they will grow it. The blossom is perfect and extra strong in pollen. It is about the latest strawberry we have; only one, the Pearl, being later. We have a good supply of plants this year of this valuable variety and have therefore materially reduced the price from that of last year. Price of "The Best" plants, 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$25.00.

KELLOGG'S PRIZE (Im.) A comparatively new variety that has become very popular on account of its ability to produce a large crop of excellent fruit under unfavorable conditions. The plants are strong growers and resist disease well. The fruit is of high color, fine flavor and large to very large. It has a very long fruiting season, lasting from medium early to late. Blossoms will stand more cold weather than most varieties. Should be planted near Aroma or some other sort that blossoms at the same time; then the production of fine fruit will be enormous. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Woodfords, Maine, Nov. 10, 1920.

You may send me 250 Columbian Raspberries like the 100 I had at \$3.50, per 100 by American express,
E. R. MACOMBER.

Hyattsville, Md., Nov. 8, 1920.

This spring I ordered some Raspberry and Strawberry plants from you. They came very promptly and in good condition and they certainly have grown. I expect a good harvest of berries next year.

MRS. JENNIE BAKER.

Hackensack, N. J., 11-10-20.

Received the Strawberry plants all right.
C. T. BANTA.

Birchardville, Pa., Nov. 11, 1920.

The package of Neverfail Strawberry seed that you sent me to replace the one that was lost arrived O. K. in July and I have about 75 good plants as the result.
GEO. W. NEWMAN.

Rensselaer County, N. Y., April 18, 1920.

I have a fine lot of Plum Farmer Raspberry, also Columbian, The Premier Strawberry has produced more berries per acre than any other. The most perfect and less imperfect of any I have ever grown and I have grown berries for 30 years.
CHAS. SWEET.



A Nice Handy of "The Best."



One Plant of the "Neverfail" Everbearing Strawberry, Photographed Oct. 11th, 1919. There Were 12 Ripe Berries On It at the Time.

The New Everbearing Strawberry "Neverfail"

This new Fall or Everbearing strawberry is a seedling produced by the veteran strawberry expert, Mr. D. J. Miller of Millersburg, Ohio. Mr. Miller is well known as an originator and expert in producing seedlings, being the originator of the "King Edward" strawberry and other lesser valuable kinds.

The "Neverfail" is a seedling of the Bubach, hand pollinated with the Superb. It was produced with a lot of 500 seedlings in 1912, all of them being discarded but No. 200 which was named "Neverfail." "Neverfail" gets its large size and productiveness from the Bubach, its vigor, beautiful color and thriftiness from the Superb.

It is claimed by Mr. Miller that the plants of "Neverfail" are as vigorous and make as many new runners to the plant as Superb and that it is three times as productive of fruit as the Superb. He claims that it is by far the most productive and profitable fall fruiter; and, as a spring fruiter, it is the most productive strawberry in existence. It fruits on the young plants in the fall while Superb does not.

My attention was first called to the new everbearing seedling by a passage in a letter from Matthew Crawford,

the great strawberry and Gladiola expert of Ohio. Mr. Miller had sent Mr. Crawford a few plants to test with the understanding that the plants were to be destroyed if Mr. Crawford did not wish to introduce it. Mr. Crawford wrote me that he was out of the strawberry plant business and was devoting what little energy he had left to Gladioli culture, but if I was still interested in ever bearing strawberries, the New Seedling No. 200 produced by D. J. Miller, was by far the best one that he had ever tested and he had tested all that had been offered to the public so far. I wrote to Mr. Miller at once, and further on in these pages are some extracts from correspondence received from Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller sent me a few plants to test in the spring of 1918. These and the plants sent to Mr. Crawford (which have been destroyed) are the only plants which have gone out, so far, from the originator's grounds. These plants sent us have made a fine healthy growth and fruited continuously throughout the summer and past fall and were full of fruit when winter came. It was by far the most vigorous maker of plants and the most productive of fruit of any fall bearing strawberry that we fruited in 1918 and we fruited Francis, Americus, Superb, Minnesota No. 1017, and Progressive.

Extracts from Letters Received from Mr. Miller

Millersburg, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1917.

Mr. L. J. Farmer.

Dear Sir—Well I suppose by this time the berries have arrived at your desk. They were picked after unfavorable conditions had prevailed, about 24 hours after a hard frost and long continued cool cloudy weather. They were not near the size they would have been under favorable conditions. Now this great new Everbearing Strawberry is a seedling of the Bubach No. 5 hand pollinated with pollen of the Superb. It has been fully tested by Mr. Crawford and myself and it is without question the most promising and valuable everbearing strawberry in America at the present time and it will be a hard job to produce one to supercede it. Now I have tried out all the fall or everbearing strawberries on the market and have tested hundreds of seedlings of my own growing, but the Superb has been my favorite until this, my new seedling No. 200, made its appearance. About 500 seedlings from the seed of the Bubach pollenized with pollen from the blossoms of the Superb were grown in 1912. Many promising varieties

were produced and fully 50 per cent were everbearers, but all were discarded, except the one variety, seedling No. 200, which we have since named "Neverfail." Superb was also discarded in favor of the new seedling. The only fault with Superb is that it lacks productiveness as a fall bearer but it is a valuable June bearer. The No. 200 is a great plant maker fully equal to Superb and many runner plants will bear the first season, which Superb will not do. The mother plants of No. 200, if runners are kept off, will bear ten to one what Superb will.

Don't forget to write to Mr. Crawford of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, for description and particulars of the wonderful new berry. He is the only grower who has tested it outside the originator's grounds. You can depend on what he says. I am now past the 70 milestone and my experience in growing the strawberry dates back to 50 years. The whole stock and control of seedling No. 200 is for sale now as I have to cease the business.

Yours truly,

D. J. MILLER.



One Stem of the New "Neverfail". Photographed Oct. 11, 1919.

Letter From Mr. Crawford.

Oak Park, Ill., Dec. 24th, 1917.

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Assuming that you intend to introduce D. J. Miller's new everbearing strawberry, I am glad to tell you how well it did with me last season. I had a matted row about 200 feet long and 18 inches wide, planted in April, 1916. It received only ordinary care. The plant is a good grower and very productive. The fruit is about the size of the Wilson in its best day and resembles it in shape and color. It ripens all over beautifully and has dark red flesh of excellent flavor. It is of medium season and holds out well until the last berries ripen. After fruiting it I have no use for any of the everbearers that preceded it.

M. CRAWFORD.

Letter From Mr. Crawford to Mr. Miller.

Oak Park, Ill., Dec. 24, 1917.

Mr. D. J. Miller.

Dear Sir:—I have just written a letter about your No. 200 at L. J. Farmer's request. I suppose you have arranged with him to introduce it. I put him on the track of it some time ago. I hope you will get a good sum out of it, for it is a great prize. You have never received much for all that you have done for the fruit growers of the country. I want you to see that this is your opportunity. The No. 200 comes just when there is a place for it. Very few promising new kinds have been offered for some time and growers are hungry for a good one. Not many growers have made much by raising everbearers for market, but when the No. 200 is well known—and it will be—the fruit of it will be offered in all our markets—summer and fall.

With best wishes,

M. CRAWFORD.

Letters From Mr. Miller Continued.

Millersburg, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1918.

I received your interesting letter Dec. 11th, and contents noted. Well, my friend Crawford is dead and I must look for another man to introduce my new creations. I am getting too old to do much business any more. I am very close to the 72d milestone but my health is good. I am entirely alone and very deaf. I am now ready to introduce the new fall or everbearing berry. I have named it the "Neverfail." If you have a better name I am ready to change it and rename it. I judge I have between ten and fifteen thousand plants to dig of the new berry Neverfail. Give me your terms for introducing it. It should make us both some money. I have no photo of this berry. It resembles Superb very much in all respects except a trifle larger and three times as prolific and the runner

plants bear the same season. As a June bearer, it will outyield any June bearer in existence. I have tried them on single rows with runners kept off.

Yours truly,

D. J. MILLER.

In Conclusion.

It is doubtless unnecessary for me to say that I closed the deal for the "Neverfail" early in January of the year 1919.

The foregoing was written in 1919 and printed in my catalog of that year. We set out about 5,000 plants of the Neverfail during June of the past year. It was impossible, on account of the wet, to get them out earlier. They have made a good growth and borne a lot of berries. What berries we shipped, sold for 50c per quart. We will probably have about fifty thousand plants of this variety to dispose of the coming spring (1920). One large strawberry concern has ordered 5,000 plants. Two large nurserymen and seedsmen will reproduce the berries in colored plates and offer them in their 1920 catalogs, after making an exhaustive investigation of the merits of the new variety.

We believe it the most valuable of any fall or everbearing strawberry ever introduced. We had it right beside the Minnesota No. 1017 during the past season and on Oct. 11th, we picked both varieties and made a comparison of their productiveness. The Neverfail produced just twice the quantity of fruit that No. 1017 did, and the fruit was much superior in quality. We have always considered the Minnesota No. 1017 about as valuable as any everbearing strawberry, if not the best, up to the advent of the Neverfail. The Neverfail closely resembles the Superb in plant and berry, but is not quite as pretty a fruit, but fully four times as productive as the Superb. I have received letters from nurserymen who do not like the name "Neverfail." One wrote me that it suggested the name "Nevamiss" and sounded like a fake. I wished to say that Mr. Miller, the originator, named the Neverfail and while I do not quite like the name, I have decided to let it stand.

We kept the blossoms picked until quite late and our crop of fruit was later than usual. When winter closed in, the plants were loaded with blossoms and berries which were destroyed by the frost. The above appeared in our 1920 catalog. We fruited the Neverfail strawberry during August, September and October the past season (1920) and no other variety except the Minnesota No. 1017 near approached it in value. We sold all we could get at 40c and 50c per quart. We have reduced the price for 1921 so all who are interested can afford to purchase a supply. Price of Neverfail: 4 plants for \$1.00; 12 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.00; 100, \$10.00; 1,000, \$90.00.

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

AMERICUS (Per.) A seedling of Pan American crossed with Louis Gauthier, a French variety. The plants are good growers when given good care and plenty of fertilizer. They are just about such plant producers as the old Bubach variety. The foliage is a light glossy green and is very healthy. The Americus bears a fine crop of fruit the year the plants are set out (in August, September, and October) and also a nice crop the following spring and the next fall, provided good care and plenty of fertilizer is given. The berries are medium to large in size, regular shaped, light glossy red and very beautiful. It is of the very finest flavor. No strawberry of my acquaintance will equal the Americus in flavor. A shortcake made from them in August or September, is a dish fit for a king. The crop in June is even finer in many respects than the fall crop. This variety reminds me when in fruit of the old Ridgway strawberry. It will bear good crops on any soil but does best on very rich soils with much clay in their makeup. The Americus does finely the first year they are fruited but continues to improve from year to year, if well cared for and fertilized. Berries grown on patches three years old are superior to those grown the first year. Price of plants: 25 for \$1.25; 100, \$4.00; 1,000, \$30.00.

FRANCIS (Per.) Raised in the same batch of seedlings with Americus. The individual plants are very similar to that variety in appearance, but are not so vigorous. The plants outyield anything we have in a moist season but do not stand the drought well, having short roots. The young plants are quite small but the old plants a year or more old spread over more surface than an Americus plant. Even more so than Americus, the Francis often produces ripe fruit on a runner before it strikes root. The Francis is not generally as good a runner as Americus but on some soils it surpasses that variety. The Francis requires special care to do its best and when it does do its best, there is nothing in the fall bearing strawberry line to equal it. I usually get more fruit from them than from any other variety and visitors are usually more impressed with them than with other varieties. It is not usually a good plant producer and this is why very few other nurserymen offer it. The berries of Francis are

irregular in shape but very glossy and attractive. When we exhibit them, people often ask if they are varnished. It is so productive that we believe we can grow them at the rate of ten thousand quarts to the acre. It is the largest of all the fall bearing strawberries. The flavor is second only to Americus. Price, 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

SUPERB (Per.) The plants of the Superb are almost ideal growers. The runners are large, long and produce plants in great abundance the first year. Most of these runners should be kept cut or the yield of fruit will not be large for the first year. The second year of growth, the runners do not bother much, and the yield of fruit will be large. In order to get a good crop of fruit the first year, we would advise clipping the runners and keeping the plants in hills. When runners are clipped the plants of Superb stool up and become immense in size. The berries of Superb are large, dark red, glossy and the most beautiful of all the fall bearing varieties. One year our plants were not set until July 1st and did not make much run because it was so late and then it came on so dry all through the late summer and fall. As a result, the crop of fruit was fine. I had some very fine specimens of the Superb. We always prefer this variety to show at fairs and expositions. The Superb is not of high quality, much inferior to Americus and Francis in flavor. This seems to be its only fault. It is the favorite of most growers for market purposes, being so large and of such fine color. The Superb is a seedling grown by Samuel Cooper of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Price of plants, 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.

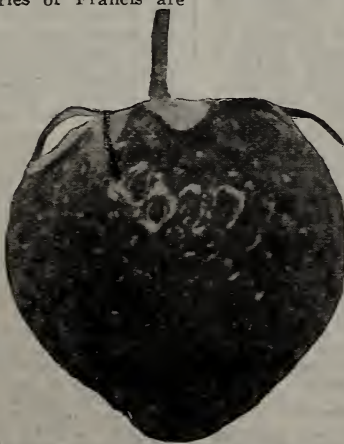
PROGRESSIVE (Per.) The most vigorous growing plant of all the fall bearing strawberries. It is a seedling of Pan-American crossed with Senator Dunlap and was produced by Mr. Rockhill, the originator of Francis and Americus. The plants and fruit both closely resemble Dunlap in most respects. The berries are produced in great abundance and are of fair flavor, but not as good as Francis or Americus. The Progressive is the favorite of most growers in the South and West and in some parts of the East. It is the only one of the fall bearing varieties that will do much of anything in the South, below the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. It varies in flavor much, depending on the soil and locality. With us it is of fairly good flavor in fair weather but loses its flavor more than other kinds during wet sour weather.



Superb Strawberries, Green Corn, Cabbage, Eggplant Fruit, Tomatoes, Peppers, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Photographed October 20, 1915.



Francis.



Progressive.

If you grow the Progressive for market you should carry them to your customer the same day they are picked. I have finally come to the conclusion that it is the best variety for the average strawberry grower to tackle. It will make a better growth with indifferent treatment than the other varieties and it also produces an immense crop of fruit. It is the very earliest strawberry to ripen in the spring and the first few pickings are extremely profitable. In our trip through Maryland and the South in October, 1920, we saw field after field of Progressive. It seems to be about the only kind that succeeds with them. The plants were loaded with berries and the boys and I ate quarts of them. They appeared to be as good flavoured berries as I ever ate in the fall. Price, 25 plants, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.

DULUTH or MINNESOTA No. 1017 (Per.) This variety has fruited several years with us now and we cannot speak too highly in its favor. The plants are good sturdy growers, produce a goodly number of runners, besides stooling heavily. The fruit that each individual plant will produce is almost incredible to believe. They simply lay about the plants in heaps and piles. The fruit is good size, round in shape, deep red in color and very firm, probably the best shipper of all the fall bearing varieties that we have thoroughly tested. It is of good average quality, better than some, not as good as Americus. For growing for market, I believe it will be the most profitable of any of the well tested kinds. In some places it is troubled with leaf spot, but this does not prevent it doing finely with us and we recommend it. This variety is now named "Duluth." It was hard to tell the past summer (1920) which was more valuable, the new Neverfail or the Duluth. The Neverfail is an average season variety and will stand much wet weather, while the Duluth is a dry season berry and does not do well in a wet season, because it mildews. The past season was extremely dry and therefore ideal for the Duluth and it behaved admirably. Rows about 300 feet long, picked 40 quarts to the picking during June and July, and then turned around and bore as many quarts as any variety in September and October. No one who grows everbearing strawberries is safe without a supply of Duluth or Minnesota No. 1017. Price of plants, 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

PEERLESS (Per.) A berry very similar to Superb in plant and fruit. By some thought to be more productive than Superb. It certainly is a very fine variety. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00.

Niagara Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1920.

Enclosed find money order to cover balance due on plants. They arrived today in good condition.

J. P. ELLIOTT.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1920.

The berry roots I purchased of you this spring have done well.

MRS. C. J. DOXTATER.



This Picture Nicely Shows How the Americus Strawberry Looks When Prepared for the Table.

Transplanted Strawberry Plants or Strawberry Plants for Summer Planting

Provided the plants are in good condition, the kind of weather we are having at the time the plants are set out is more important than almost any other condition that confronts the person who sets out plants. In the cool of early spring or late autumn is the ideal weather for setting strawberry plants, but some are not in shape to set plants at this time. The late fall plants must be properly covered for the winter in most localities and the early spring setting sometimes is out of season for some who wish to set plants. Perhaps the ground cannot be properly prepared or one wishes to set plants after other crops like potatoes and early peas have been harvested.

Usually ordinary plants are unfit for this purpose, because they are either old plants that have been weakened by fruiting or are young sappy runner plants that have not been matured enough for practical results. The only plants that seem available at this time, June, July, and August, are either potted plants or our transplanted plants. Pot grown plants require much time and attention in growing them and are therefore very expensive and only to be recommended to those who wish to purchase a few of a new variety to test it quickly or to those who count the first cost as nothing compared to the pleasure received in growing strawberries.

To most people our transplanted strawberry plants are a boon, saving them a great expense and bringing as good results as the more expensive pot grown plants.

How Transplanted Plants are Produced.

In the early spring, generally in April, we take up ordinary strawberry plants from the rows, just the same as we take them up for shipping direct to customers.

Instead of bunching and packing them for shipment, we transplant them to little beds which are located on ground that has been plowed and prepared the fall before. It requires very rich soil and that which will retain moisture, but it must not be wet and sticky at the time the plants are transplanted on it.

We open little trenches with a spading fork and finish them off with a shovel, so the surface will be smooth and the trench V shaped. The trench should be about 6 to 8 inches deep or just deep enough to allow the plants to be set upright in it without doubling up the roots. A bunch of plants is taken and the roots straightened out and these put in the trench about 1 inch apart in the linear row. The row is filled with plants and if it is 10 feet long, it will take 120 plants. After the plants are placed, the trench is filled up with loose soil by using the spading fork tramping with the foot, and finishing with shovel or fork to leave a layer of loose soil on top. The next trench is made about 6 to 8 inches from the first and parallel with it. The trench is partly dug at the same operation necessary to fill up the first trench. The same operation is continued until the plants are all set out and the ground filled. When these plants are all set, the whole bed is thoroughly wet down with a sprinkler.

The plants soon start to grow and when they get unusually dry, they need watering from time to time. A little sawdust or cut straw between the rows and about the plants will help to keep them moist and from drying out. They must not be wet down oftener than is necessary, for it tends to make them grow too rapidly and our purpose is to keep them backward and from making a rapid growth as long as is possible.



Figure 1 shows a bunch of Early Ozark strawberry plants as they come from the cold storage plant in August, having been stored there in April.

Figure 2 shows an individual plant removed from the storage at the same time.

Figure 3 shows a strawberry plant just removed from the cold storage and its roots trimmed, ready for potting.

Figure 4 shows a young plant just as it is taken up in April or kept in the same condition in cold storage and ready to transplant into the little rows as per our "New Strawberry Culture."

Figure 5 shows a plant after it has been potted.

Figure 6 shows a young sappy runner of the same year's growth taken up in midsummer. Hard to make such a

plant live unless petted, watered and shaded after planting.

Figure 7 shows a bunch of transplanted plants, 25 to the bunch, as they appear after being in the little beds for about six weeks and ready to ship to customers or plant out in our own fields. This is the bunch (Fig. 1) as it appears after six weeks when treated as per the "New Strawberry Culture."

Figure 8 shows an individual plant after it has been transplanted in the little beds and left for six weeks; note that it has quite a bunch of roots that retain quite a bit of earth in taking up and transplanting.

Figure 9 shows the cold storage plant after it has been potted for a few weeks, the tops have grown and the pot is full of new roots.

They are ready to set out in about a month or six weeks after they have been transplanted to the little beds. If they are set before the tops have made much growth, they are much better than when the tops get long and spindling. In order to have plants for August setting, it is necessary to keep the plants back before setting them in the little beds and this is done by keeping them in cold storage.

These plants when taken up from the little beds and shipped to customers or set out permanently, will make about as many new plants and as much growth, as plants set early in spring by the old method. We treat the most of the plants that we set in this way, finally transplanting them to permanent fields in June or fore part of July.

It saves much in labor and we get quite as good results. The land can be more thoroughly prepared and got in

the best shape. Setting so late, saves in horse cultivation and several hand hoeings and the plants can be treated with Bordeaux and all disease germs destroyed before they are set out in the field where they are to fruit. We recommend, however, that everbearing strawberry plants be set in early spring provided a crop is expected the same year. If they are not expected to fruit until the next year, like common kinds, it is just as well to practice this method which we call, "The New Strawberry Culture." The illustration on this page shows the plants in their various stages. We will supply these transplanted plants at an additional cost of \$1.00 per 100 over ordinary plants. If you order plants after May 1st and before September 1st, be sure to order transplanted plants for best results.

Raspberries

Among berry fruits, we consider the Raspberry second only in importance to the Strawberry. In many sections it holds first place. This is due to the fact that Raspberries can be grown with less skill and they do not require quite as much hand labor; most of the work of cultivation can be done by the horse. Our county (Oswego) is becoming a great center for the cultivation of red, purple and black raspberries as well as strawberries. These are shipped to all the nearby cities and towns and also to New York, Boston, Pittsburg and other places. The price received for the fruit is fully four times what it was ten years ago. The demand for raspberry plants is enormous, second only in volume to strawberry plants. We handle them by the millions.

Cultural Directions

Red raspberry plants are known as suckers and transplants. Transplants are suckers grown in rows one year before planting, whereas suckers are merely plants taken up between the fruiting rows. Black and Purple Raspberry plants are known as tips and transplants. Tips are the plants produced by bending the ends of the canes to the ground and covering with earth early in the fall. These ends will root and make fine fibrous rooted plants before winter and are known as "tips." The tips are set closely in rows and grown one year and are then known as "transplants" or one-year olds. Unless otherwise mentioned, raspberry plants are either tips or suckers.

There are two general plans of growing raspberries—in hills and continuous rows. When planted in hills, the canes grow large and are liable to be twisted off by heavy winds unless tied to stakes. For hill culture, the plants should be set from 5 to 8 feet apart each way, depending upon the variety. When grown in continuous rows, raspberry plants should be set from 1 to 3 feet apart in the row and the rows from 5 to 10 feet apart, depending on the growth of the variety. Red varieties can be set closer than blacks and blacks can be set closer than purple varieties.

If raspberry plants are set thickly in the row, say one foot apart, they will produce more canes to a given distance of row and the canes will not grow so large, but will be smaller and more withy. These small withy canes are not near so liable to twist and break off by heavy winds as the large canes that grow in the hills when the plants are set 3 feet or more apart.

The best kind of soil for raspberries is a dry sand or gravel, or any soil that can be made dry by ditching. Strawberries will sometimes do exceedingly well on low wet soils but raspberries rarely ever will. Raspberries will produce large crops on soil too poor to produce even small crops of strawberries. We think an ordinary soil, naturally well drained, where the water never stands will produce better crops of raspberries, if it is well fed by the use of commercial fertilizers, than a naturally rich soil, a little inclined to be wet and on which no commercial fertilizers are used.

When setting raspberry plants, plow furrows quite deep and set the plants on the loose dirt that rattles back into the furrow, at the proper distance apart that the piece can be furrowed out both ways and the plants set at the intersection of the marks. I would set the plants just deep enough so that the little germ, which is to grow into the new cane, will be just about an inch below the surface of the ground.

When the young canes get about one foot or 15 inches high, the tops should be nipped off. This will cause the plants to grow stocky and branch like a tree. The second year it is a good plan to allow the new canes to get 18 inches to 2 feet high before nipping back. Trim out the dead or old fruiting wood each year after the last picking and burn it up. Trim back the ends of the canes about one-third early in the spring of each year. If necessary to use stakes or wires, tie the canes to the stakes or wires very early in spring before the leaves start. If liable to winterkill bend the canes over to almost a horizontal position and hold with stones or clods and partly cover with earth, removing same in early spring allowing them to assume an upright position.

Start the cultivation as soon as the plants are set out and hoe in about the plants until the surface is level. Keep clean of weeds and grass by frequent hoeing and horse cultivation. Much of the work can be done with a one-horse plow, especially early in spring; and by the use of the one-horse cultivator for the balance of the season. In the fruiting season, do not run the cultivator so close that it brushes off the berries but mulch the plants up under the bushes with straw or marsh hay, to keep down the weeds and the soil moist, and run the cultivator just in the middles. Be sure to get after them early in the spring with the horse and plow, and clean out about the hills with the spading fork and hand hoe. If done early before the ground settles, you can do it much easier than you can after the grass and weeds have begun to grow and the roots have made a sod almost impossible to subdue. If properly handled and annually fertilized with about 500 to 1,500 lbs. of good commercial fertilizer to the acre, raspberries can be kept fruitful in the same patch for several years. It takes in round numbers about two to three thousand plants to set an acre of raspberries.

Red Varieties

MINNESOTA NO. 4. This variety originated at the plant breeding farm at Excelsior, Minnesota, where it has proven to be entirely hardy. The canes are strong, clean growers, very healthy, and free of diseases. They are very productive and the fruit is large, good color and very firm. It has fruited here at Pulaski, N. Y., and we are very much pleased with it. There was no variety that surpassed it the past season. The growers of Minnesota who know it best are very enthusiastic over it. We have a limited number of plants to offer. Price, 25c each; dozen, \$2.00; hundred, \$10.00.

ONTARIO. A new variety of raspberry originated at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, a few years ago. It is claimed by those who know, that it is the most perfect and desirable red raspberry that has now been produced. We have a few plants but have not fruited it. Price, \$1.00 per plant.



New Empire Red Raspberry
Reduced in Size.



The Cuthbert.

CUTHBERT. This is the variety most generally cultivated. The canes are very thrifty growers, upright in shape, light yellow in color and generally quite hardy. It does exceedingly well when well cultivated, but if the young suckers are allowed to get possession of the ground and the patch is not cultivated, they soon winterkill and become an unsightly object. They must be kept strictly in hills or very narrow rows and all suckers between hills and rows destroyed. When well tended, a Cuthbert raspberry patch is a thing of beauty as well as a paying proposition.

The berries are large, deep red in color, oblong in shape and firm enough to stand shipping to distant markets in pint baskets. It is the flavor of the Cuthbert raspberry that gives it distinction. Some do not like it but most people think it is the finest that can be imagined. We think the Cuthbert superior to anything in the raspberry line when made into canned fruit, eaten fresh or in shortcake. Our supply of plants is very large and they are free from root gall. 25 for 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

Transplants or two-year-olds, 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

EMPIRE—The New Red Raspberry

Report of New York Experiment Station.

Empire is one of the most promising new red raspberries on the Station grounds, having hardiness, productiveness, vigor of bush, healthiness and large, handsome firm, well-flavored fruits as its chief assets. The canes need no winter protection in this region; equal any other variety in productiveness; are unusually vigorous, reaching a height of six or eight feet; and this season, 1916, when anthracnose was everywhere rampant, showed but a trace of this disease. A peculiarity of the canes is that in mid-summer they are purplish-red but become brown at the close of the season. The berries average larger than those of the well-known Cuthbert and are about the same color as those of that variety; they ripen a little earlier and have a longer picking season. The fruits are mild, rich and sweet so that the variety may be ranked among the best in quality. The texture is firm and without doubt the berries will stand shipment well and may be kept long.

Empire originated in 1904 with L. E. Wardell, Ulster Co., New York. It was obtained by crossing Ruby with Coutant. It was introduced by its originator in the fall of 1916. Mr. Wardell was also the originator and disseminator of Marlboro and Ruby. The first hill of Empire, 16 years old, is still vigorous, healthy, and productive.

Plants tall, vigorous, upright, with medium number of suckers, hardy, very productive; canes smooth, except for the few scattering, short prickles, stocky, long; prickles medium in thickness, short, few, becoming more numerous towards the base; internodes medium to short; buds large, long, pointed, plump, free. Leaves large, wide, medium in length, thick, dark green, rugose. Flowers appear early. Fruit matures in early mid-season, clings well to the torus yet picks easily; large, uniform, retains its size well to the close of the season, regular in outline, roundish-conical; cavity deep, medium in width; apex roundish or tapering slightly; bloom slight; drupes small, numerous, with strong coherence; color medium to dark red, glossy; flesh juicy, firm, mild, high-flavored; very good in quality; seeds medium in size.

Price, 25c each; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.50; 100, \$12.00; 1,000, \$100.00.



The New Empire—Showing Growth of Canes on Originator's Grounds.



The Idaho Red Raspberry.

JUNE RED RASPBERRY. For years, growers have been looking for a desirable red raspberry that ripens early to take the place of Marlboro, which does not succeed on all kinds of soils. The June originated at the N. Y. Agr. Exp. Station and is believed to be the coming early red raspberry for home use as well as market. The following is from a bulletin issued in July, 1915.—“June has been tested long enough in different parts of New York State to fully determine its value. Reports received indicate that it is quite equal and often superior to the best older varieties. It is worthy of extensive planting, on account of several remarkable characteristics of both plant and fruit. The plants are as hardy and as healthy as those of its two well known parents, Loudon and Marlboro, and are more vigorous. But comparatively few suckers are produced and these are little crowded and are thus better able to mature the crop. The yield is heavy and is well distributed over a long season, which begins the earliest of any of the 70 varieties growing at this station, ripening as no other raspberry does in June, hence the name. The fruit resembles Loudon in color, a bright, handsome red and averages larger than Cuthbert but is more spherical. June ships and holds up in size unusually well throughout the season. Last, but by no means least, June is high in quality. We expect to see this variety become one of the most profitable red raspberries grown.” The June has no thorns and therefore will not trouble the pickers by tearing their flesh and clothes. Price of plants, 6 for 50c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Transplants, 6 for \$1.50; 25 for \$3.00; 100, \$10.00; 1,000, \$75.00.

IDAHO EVERBEARING RASPBERRY. Was found growing in an old family garden in the State of Idaho, where it showed its superiority most markedly. It is not such a rampant grower as the Cuthbert and does not incumber the ground with useless plants, but the plants are sturdy, strong growers, making large upright canes which are abundantly able to hold up the enormous crop of fruit without staking. The plants are the hardest of all red raspberries we have ever tested, having withstood 30 degrees below zero and I am quite sure they will stand 40 degrees below, with no injury. With us, they rarely ever grow more than three and one-half feet high and branch naturally like a tree, without pruning. They require very little attention in training and care, merely keep out the weeds and grasses and apply plenty of commercial fertilizer. The fruit is very large, some berries attaining over one inch in diameter. It has deep rich red color, very attractive. The flavor is different from Cuthbert, being original, spicy, agreeable. The berries are shaped more like black caps than red raspberries of the Cuthbert class. The plants are enormously productive, fruiting through the longest season of any red raspberry we have, beginning with Marlboro and lasting until after Loudon and Cuthbert are done. We have fruited it ten years and consider it one of the best red raspberries for home use and near-by markets that we have ever tested. The Idaho fruits from July to October on our grounds, and produces more fruit out of the usual season than most any other berry not excepting the famous St. Regis. It is in great demand at canning factories on account of its peculiar agreeable tart flavor. 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$75.00.

ST. REGIS RASPBERRY. This raspberry has attained great popularity from its behavior at Hammonton, New Jersey, where it is grown largely by the Italians and other



St. Regis Raspberries.



The Herbert Red Raspberry

growers of that locality. It is quite as famous for producing large crops of fine berries in the Fall around Hamonton as the fall bearing strawberries are for producing crops in the fall around Pulaski. These red raspberries are shipped to the hotels and fancy markets of New York and Philadelphia during September and October and bring good prices. We have not been enthusiastic over the St. Regis until the past fall. We have seen quite a number of patches of them during the past few years that did not seem to promise much. We wish to say that we have been agreeably surprised with them the past season. Every bush and field of them that we have seen, has been literally loaded with berries during September and October. They have appeared in the local markets in quite large quantities, and we really think they are a practical thing. The fruit is not as large as Cuthbert, but it is of fair size and of excellent flavor. In the summer it is valuable as a first early variety. All fall bearing strawberries and raspberries tend to ripen earlier in the season than other varieties. 10c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

HERBERT. "A chance seedling originating with R. B. White, Ottawa, Canada, in 1887. A very strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit large to very large, obtusely conical, bright to rather deep red; drupes medium size, not crumbling; moderately firm; sweet and sub-acid, sprightly juicy and of good flavor. Quality very good. Season begins a few days before Cuthbert. **THE BEST RED RASPBERRY TESTED HERE.** It has all the good points required in a berry for local market, being hardy, vigorous, productive with fruit of large size, good color and very good quality."—Prof. W. T. Macoun of Ottawa, Canada. The originator describes it as follows:

"The Herbert" is the best of thirty seedling raspberries fruited during the last fourteen years, and after careful comparison with all the leading varieties, I can confidently say that it is very much superior to any of them. In hardness, it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind. The cane is very strong and vigorous, slightly prickly, leaves large and healthy, and has never been affected by anthracnose, or disease of any kind. Fruit bright red, somewhat oblong the largest of all red raspberries, larger than Cuthbert or Loudon. Flavor, very sweet and juicy, the very best for table use. Enormously productive, will bear twice the crop of either

Cuthbert or Loudon, under the same conditions. Holds its size well to end of season. Price of plants, 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Transplants, 25c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$60.00.

MILLER—25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$25.00.

LOUDON—25 for 75c; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$25.00.

TRANSPLANTS—25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$45.00.

PERFECTION RASPBERRY. A new raspberry from the Hudson River Valley. Of great promise and in great demand. We have never fruited it, but are told by good authorities that it has a great future. Price, 15c each; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

MARLBORO. One of the best early varieties. Large, fine color, very firm, and fine for market. 25 for 75c; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

EARLY KING. Canes hardy and very similar to Cuthbert in growth. Berries large, bright red and fine for market. Ripens extremely early. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Erie County, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1920.

The Strawberry plants came and are fine.

MRS. WM. ROSOE.

Baltimore Co., Md., May 20, 1920.

Plants reached me safely this a. m., in good condition.

MRS. ELLEN HARTMAN.

Itaska County, Minn., Nov. 6, 1920.

The Idaho has proven by far the very best berry in every respect of all sorts tried out here. Extra large and of beautiful color and a wonderful yielder. The canes have proven to be absolutely hardy without any protection in this cold northern country, where 40 degrees below zero is common. The Plum Farmer Black Cap bought of you has proven to be superior to the Cumberland and Gregg. They need a little protection although they came through the winter last season in fine condition and produced the finest crop of berries that I ever saw. They are a most excellent canning berry, requiring very little sugar.

C. A. DAHLQUIST.



Some Fruiting Branches of Erskine Park Raspberry. Photographed October 13, 1920, at L. J. Farmer's Place.

"Erskine Park" The New Everbearing Red Raspberry

In offering this new Fall or Everbearing Red Raspberry to the public I wish to say I believe I have something worth while. Mr. George M. Darrow, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, than which there is no higher or better authority, has the following to say for the new Erskine Park:

"I have seen the Erskine Park at Mr. Norman's place. It seems very hardy, having stood the winters in Eastern New York, Western Massachusetts and Southern Vermont without injury. The berries are very large and conical in shape. In quality of fruit and in quantity produced on young canes in the autumn in places where I have seen it, the Erskine Park surpasses the St. Regis or Ranere." It seems that the Erskine Park Red Raspberry is a seedling found growing at the base of a Marlboro red raspberry plant about the year 1905, at "Erskine Park," the estate of George Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake. Mr. E. J. Norman, superintendent of the estate of "Holmwood" at Lee, Mass., procured some of the plants and tried them out. There used to be quite a rivalry among those in charge of the different estates in that locality to get up the finest dinner for the proprietors when they came to spend the week-end in the country on their estates. Mr. Norman could always outdo his rivals because he was able to serve ripe red raspberries from these bushes which have been named "Erskine Park." In this way the new variety was kept by itself for several years. Finally a well known landscape architect and nurseryman who resides on the Hudson, came to the place to arrange for the planting of more trees and shrubbery and "discovered" the new red raspberry. He induced the gardener to let him have 100 plants and these he took with him to his place on the Hudson. He afterwards disposed of them to a well known wholesale grower of raspberry plants and through him, we procured our first plants of this variety in the spring of 1918. In this roundabout way we have our stock of the new Erskine Park. The party who furnished us with the plants wrote me that the 100 original plants he had of this variety, produced more actual fruit in the fall than several acres of plants he had growing of the St. Regis. With us the Erskine Park bore all through the latter part of the summer and fall for several weeks, while a row of the St. Regis set within forty feet of them on the same kind of soil, did not produce a single berry either in the summer or fall. We have it on good authority that the Erskine Park does its best when the canes are cut close to the ground every spring, or in the late fall before, then the fruit is produced on the young green canes that come up from the roots. They bear on these young canes all through the latter part of the summer and throughout the fall in enormous quantities. We find that the berries of this new variety are large and of the peculiar shape shown in the illustration, which is a photograph and entirely true to life. I am told that the St. Regis raspberry does not bear on young canes but does its best as a fall fruiter when the

patch has been in the same place for several years and only the canes that have borne fruit in the fall removed. It is well to speak of these things in order to bring about the best results. The supply of plants of the Erskine Park is now sufficient to supply the demand. 3 for 75c; 6 for \$1.25; 12 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.50; 100 for \$12.50; 1,000 for \$100.00.

Transplants, 3 for \$1.25; 6 for \$2.00; 12 for \$3.00; 100, \$20.00; 1,000, \$150.00.

"Holmwood."
Lee, Mass.

Edw. J. Norman, Supt.
August 22, 1919.

Mr. L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:—Yours concerning Erskine Park Everbearing raspberry received. I find best treatment for fall fruit is to cut down canes after frost and to fruit on the new canes. This variety is a very heavy and continuous cropper, sending out bunches of fruit all down the canes and a very heavy feeder, likes lots of manure, and a few good waterings during July helps out.

Your description in pamphlet just received is about right, but a few errors should be corrected. This berry originated at Erskine Park, the estate of George Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake, etc., not a Mr. Norton. Where his name got in, I don't know.

Tell your customers not to expect big results until they get good strong canes.

I am getting lots of berries now and expect to continue till hard frost.

Truly yours, EDWARD J. NORMAN.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY. An interesting novelty from Japan. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen; \$10.00 for 100.

Queens County, N. Y., May 21, 1920.
The raspberry bushes, Erskine Park, are all growing finely.
WM. B. HALSEY.

Chemung Co., N. Y., July 26, 1920.
Some time ago I received some raspberry plants from you which are all doing fine.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 29, 1920.
I have just received the order from you and it was perfect.
BENJAMIN HODDER.

Erie Co., Pa., May 10, 1920.
Strawberry plants arrived in good condition and growing.
JOHN B. MILLER.

Franklin Co., Vt., Oct. 17, 1920.
Strawberry plants arrived all right yesterday.
MRS. J. G. HOYT.



Plum Farmer Raspberry.

Black Varieties

PLUM FARMER. This is the most popular black cap raspberry in America. It is grown by the acre from the Atlantic to the Pacific and everywhere receives the highest praise. It was introduced by us about 23 years ago and every year that rolls around adds to its popularity. At a meeting of the New York State Fruit Growers' association in 1911, W. H. Alderman, Assistant Horticulturist at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, read the following report on the Plum Farmer raspberry:

"Of all the named varieties under test at the Geneva Station, Plum Farmer made the best showing in 1910. The plants are hardy, vigorous and productive, the berries large and good in color and quality. It has already been grown in some localities and reports of its behavior are very favorable. It certainly should be given a trial in all commercial plantations."

Nothing I could say would be more effective than the above from a disinterested party. I consider Plum Farmer the best black cap that has ever been introduced. It is largely grown in Oswego County, and I know of no single variety of fruit that pays growers so well in this locality. One lot of 90 crates shipped from this county to New York City sold for over \$600. The Plum Farmer has a peculiar history. It was found by us in a batch of plants received from Ohio, some 20 years ago. We have fruited it and sold plants all these years and have never come across a variety that anywhere equals it in value. We have yet to meet the man who thinks that there is anything near its equal in the black cap line. The plants are fine growers, being more free from diseases peculiar to black caps than other varieties. The canes are hardy and when ripened in the fall have a beautiful silvery blue appearance. When loaded with fruit the plants are a sight to behold. The berries ripen very early and most of the crop is produced in one week. The fruit is grayish-black, very large, thick meated and firm, making a good berry to evaporate or ship to distant markets. It is one of the best berries to gather with the batter, on account of ripening up in such a short time. We have testimonials

from leading fruit growers in all sections of the United States. Several years ago it was especially commended by the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. I know of no fruit more in demand than black caps, and if one has well drained soil to plant them on the returns are sure to be good. The plants of Plum Farmer that we have to sell are grown on dry gravel and are entirely free from diseases. We know that they will grow and do better than plants from heavier soils. We believe that they are worth double the ordinary black cap plants to plant on most soils. Price of No. 1 tip plants, 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Extra selected two-year plants, 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

We have an immense stock of Plum Farmer for 1921. We can sell medium sized tips, well rooted, at 75c per 25; \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000, as long as surplus lasts.

BLACK DIAMOND. Thrifty growing plants, producing good crops of fruit some two weeks later than Plum Farmer. Berries jet black, not quite so large as Plum Farmer. Valuable. 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

CUMBERLAND. Medium, vigorous growing bush, very productive of jet black berries. Somewhat longer season than Plum Farmer. Very popular in some localities. 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

KANSAS AND GREGG. 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

Monroe Co., N. Y., July 24, 1920.

I got your strawberry book. Think it just fine, worth the money you charge. Written by a practical man; anyone can learn from it.

A. PLOUGHMAN.

Mill Spring, N. C., Oct. 31, 1920.

Plants and trees duly received. I did not expect them so soon. I have taken good care of the stock.

WM. G. VOORHEIS.

THE NEW BLACK CAP RASPBERRY, "HONEY SWEET." This variety was discovered by my good friend, Mr. A. B. Katkamier, of Wayne County, New York, who lives right in the midst of the greatest raspberry growing section of the world and who ought to be conversant enough with varieties so he would know a good thing when he saw it. He writes me that one summer evening after a strenuous day of labor, he stopped to rest on the way home and sat down on a pile of old boards which were in the shade of an old building. By chance his eye rested on a black raspberry bush which had come up from a seed probably dropped by a bird. The raspberry bush was laden with fruit jet black and very attractive in color and what was more surprising, the flavor of the fruit was exceedingly rich, sweet and refreshing. Mr. Katkamier transferred the bush to his garden, propagated it from year to year, until now he has several acres of the variety. It has always been a favorite in the market as well as on the home table of Mr. Katkamier and his neighbors. The berry, however, was never named until the past summer. Loads of them were taken to the public market in Rochester, where they sold for the highest prices. One morning a Russian Jew huckster who had previously had a few crates of these berries asked Mr. Katkamier if he had any more of those Honey Sweet berries. This immediately suggested a name for the new berry and Mr. Katkamier has since called it the "Honey Sweet." The originator thinks that it is a seedling of the Gregg and Plum Farmer, as both of these varieties were grown in that locality for several years previous to the finding of the Honey Sweet. It is a jet black berry and not grayish black like the Gregg and Plum Farmer. Mr. Katkamier considers it superior to the Plum Farmer, and if it is, it is certainly a valuable find. The Honey Sweet Black Raspberry is now being thoroughly tested in many sections of the country. Wherever I have seen it, the plants do not show the unusual vigor of the Plum Farmer variety, but it is a sweeter berry even than the Plum Farmer, which is good enough. It certainly is a distinct new variety. The berries are large, produced in great abundance and of the finest flavor. Prices of plants, our own growing, 5 plants, \$1.00; 12, \$1.50; 25, \$2.50; Transplants, 6 for \$1.50; 25 for \$3.50; 100, \$10.00.

WINFIELD. This is a very healthy grower, producing an enormous crop of the largest sized fruits, not so seedy as most black raspberries. The plants are clean growers and unusually healthy. A good companion for Plum Farmer. 15c each; 6 for 75c; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00.

Dark Red or Purple Varieties

COLUMBIAN. This variety was originated by Joseph T. Thompson of Oneida, N. Y., years ago. It has been told that Mr. Thompson made \$30,000 from the sale of the plants and I know that every nurseryman or fruit grower who has ever handled it has done well with it. I procured a few plants when it was first introduced and have had it growing ever since. It is one of the most valuable berries ever sent out and I consider it the most practical raspberry for the average farmer to grow that I know of. The

canes do not incur the ground like Cuthbert, it is much easier to grow and with ordinary care will yield five times as much fruit. When properly canned they taste nearly as good as the Cuthbert. The canes are prodigious growers, sometimes attaining a diameter of over one inch. They will sometimes winterkill when they make such a great growth, but even if they do, new canes will start from the roots and bear a good crop of fruit, so you can hardly miss a crop of fruit even if the canes do winterkill. But they will not winterkill in an ordinary season. The yield of fruit is simply enormous. The berries are very large and of unusually fine flavor for a purple raspberry. It now sells in the Syracuse markets for as much or more per quart than black caps and is much more productive. First class tips; 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

Transplanted plants, 2 year old, 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

Medium sized tips of Columbian, 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$25.00.

Lewis Co., N. Y., 5-17-20.
We received the berry plants in good shape.
D. R. JONES.

Jefferson County, N. Y.,
May 28, 1920.
Your plants received in O. K. condition, also the aster seed for which I am thankful for.
MRS. JOHN P. WILLIAMS.



"Honey Sweet."



Columbian Raspberry (1/2 size).

ROYAL PURPLE. The Royal Purple Raspberry has all the desirable qualities of the Columbian and more. It continues in fruit for at least two weeks after Columbian is done, the canes are entirely hardy and the fruit is firmer than the Columbian, so firm that they can be shipped long distances safely in quart baskets, which is saying a good deal for any raspberry. The plants of Royal Purple are not nearly so rampant growers as the Columbian but resembles black caps in appearance and size. The canes are almost entirely thornless except near the roots. Pickers can go among the bushes of Royal Purple without tearing their clothes off. The original bush stands in a stiff blue grass sod and has borne 22 successive large crops of fruit. A plantation of Royal Purple in full fruit is a sight to behold. On account of its lateness to ripen, the Royal Purple often brings 2 cents per quart more than the Columbian. It will stand a temperature of 35 to 40 degrees below zero without injury. It is enormously productive, the berries are extremely large and can be picked easily, much more so than Columbian. This variety originated with an old nurseryman in Indiana and we paid him \$1,000 in cash to control the sale of the plants. We have now a fine lot of plants and offer them at reduced prices. The Royal Purple plants are not as large as Columbian, but have the greatest vitality and nearly every one will grow.

Purple raspberries are more vigorous and productive than either reds or blacks and will succeed in unfavorable locations when reds and blacks fail. For this reason they are recommended for the average planter. The Royal Purple is the greatest advance yet made in purple rasp-

berries. It is dry, hard and firm, does not crumble and can be picked before fully ripened, as it comes off the stem easily. Being easy to pick, the tendency is to gather them before fully ripe and they do not have that sickly dull ashen color that purple raspberries usually have. It was no trouble for us to get 35c per quart for our crop of Royal Purples last year. One great point in favor of the Royal Purple is its lateness. The Columbians were in their prime July 23rd last year, while the Royal Purples did not get at their best until over a week later and were still making good pickings August 20th on last year's growth.

In 1915 Mr. Allen Coop of this county had an acre of the Royal Purple in fruiting. During the fruiting season there was a very heavy wind storm which blew off quite a quantity of the berries, yet in spite of this, Mr. Coop harvested (5,000) five thousand quarts which sold at wholesale for 10c per quart, realizing \$500.00 for the acre of berries. These berries passed through several hands before the consumer finally got them and we presume that Mr. Coop could have realized \$750.00 from his acre of Royal Purples, had he been able to market them direct to the consumer. The Royal Purple is unquestionably one of the most profitable raspberries now before the public. As a canning berry it is unsurpassed. It will stand shipping better than any raspberry we know. It is one of many good things I have brought to the attention of the public.

Strong Tip plants, 20c each; 6 for \$1.00; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$7.50; 1,000, \$60.00

Two year Transplants, 25c each; 6 for \$1.50; 12, \$2.50; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$12.00; 1,000, \$100.00.



THE ERSKINE PARK RED RASPBERRY

The above is a pen drawing of the famous Erskine Park Red Raspberry, made by Mr. A. Blanc of Philadelphia, Penna. We told Mr. Blanc just what we wanted and sent him a rough sketch of how the berry looked, its shape and general characteristics. If he had had a photograph or the real fruit to go by, he could not have done much better. The average person would take the above picture to be a photograph. We venture the assertion that Mr. Blanc, who is a Belgian by birth, is the greatest and most skillful horticultural artist in the world. Ever since I was a boy he has been drawing pictures of fruits, plants, and flowers for the nursery and seed catalogues. In conversation with Mr. Blanc about a year ago, he told me that he had outlived all the seedsmen and nurserymen of his age, the men who used to employ him, such as Burpee, Dreer, etc. Long may Mr. Blanc live and be able to follow his profession. Photography and half tone work have largely usurped the place of the old time pen drawing artist, but in many instances, it is impossible to convey the exact meaning by photography, and the artist has his place. I know of no one who is being trained along the lines Mr. Blanc has followed.

Blackberries



Snyder Blackberries.

There is a great and increasing demand for blackberries. It is one of the fruits whose culture seems to have been neglected. Most people have depended upon the supply of wild ones, but the cutting off and burning over of old blackberry slashes and turning these fields into the production of other crops, has reduced the wild supply and people have to depend on the cultivated crop or go without them. Even if there were plenty of wild ones, the cultivated berry, when well grown, is superior to the wild ones and it is much more economical and satisfactory to grow a supply in your own garden than to roam over the fields in search of wild ones. The growing of blackberries on a large scale for market offers unusual opportunities for the man who will go at it in the right way.

The culture is very similar to raspberries. They require well drained land and do best when confined to narrow continuous rows and are well mulched under the bushes. If the rows of canes spread in spite of your vigilance, the next best thing is to take a scythe or pruning hook and cut off the surplus canes close to the earth, leaving only a narrow row. Blackberries require cultivation in order to be hardy, and annual fertilization in order to be fruitful. Commercial fertilizers rich in phosphoric acid and potash, rather than nitrogen, are best to use, much safer than barn manures.

SNYDER. The standard early blackberry for the north country. The canes are healthy, hardy, and very productive. It is an upright grower, stiff and abundantly able to hold up the enormous crop of fruit. The berries are medium to large in size, round in shape, very firm and of good quality when well ripened. The canes are reddish in color and extremely hardy. The Snyder is to blackberries what the Cuthbert and Plum Farmer are to raspberries and the Dunlap to strawberries, the most universally grown. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

ANCIENT BRITON. This variety is largely grown in Wisconsin and Minnesota and other places where extreme hardness is required. The canes are not quite as upright as Snyder, more spreading. The berries are not so roundish as Snyder, being more elongated like Eldorado. The quality is fine. It is firm, of good color, and much sought for in market. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

WATT. A chance seedling found growing in an orchard near Lawrence, Kansas, about twenty years ago. With us the Watt is a fine growing plant. It is a good bearer and ripens its berries over a long period from medium early until late. The fruit is large, roundish, and glossy black. In quality it is one of the best. We procured our original plants from Mr. Crawford, who describes it as follows: "Last season we had the Watt in full bearing, alongside of the Eldorado, Blowers, and Ward. After watching the behavior of all the varieties until the end of the season, we found the Watt to be the most desirable of them all, when every point was considered. Hardiness is an indispensable characteristic for this climate. The Watt is hardy so far as tested. It is a good grower, fully equal to any we have on our place." 25 for \$3.00; 100, \$10.00; 1,000, \$75.00.

BLOWERS. One of the most remarkable new fruits ever introduced. A woman discovered it growing wild. It has been grown 14 feet in height, and single bushes have produced as high as 2,694 berries. While the Blowers is one of the most popular blackberries a little further south of us, it is not entirely hardy in Oswego county. 25 for \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$60.00.



A Familiar Scene In a Berry Field.

TAYLOR. Later than the Snyder and almost as hardy. The canes are very productive; of a greenish yellow color. The berries are larger than Snyder and of the very finest flavor. It is a long berry and is as sweet as the sweetest wild blackberries. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

WARD. A new blackberry very popular in New Jersey, an improvement over the old Kittatinny. 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

EARLY HARVEST. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

ELDORADO. One of the most popular blackberries of the day. The canes are hardy and spreading in growth. Berries large, long in shape and of the very finest flavor. Plants in great demand. 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

Transplants, 25 for \$3.00; 100, \$10.00.

JOHNSON. A new variety from Missouri adapted for the South, where it is very popular. 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. A trailing or running blackberry. The canes must be trained on trellises or tied to stakes like grape vines. The fruit is very large, looks like blackberries but is very much larger. It ripens shortly after strawberries and is very much in demand in market. When cared for intelligently, they produce immense crops of fruit which always sell well in market. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$25.00.

Two year transplants, 25 for \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

RATHBUN. One of the most vigorous of all the blackberries, as well as the largest. Not adapted for the coldest climates, unless it is covered for winter. The berries are immense in size, sweet, and delicious. The favorite in mild climates. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00.

GIANT HIMALAYA BERRY. 25c each; 25 for \$2.50; 100, \$8.00.



Loganberries.

LOGANBERRY. A cross between the red raspberry and blackberry, shape of blackberries and color of raspberries. The plants are strong vigorous growers and very productive. Not hardy in some places, but very popular among growers of the Pacific coast and some other sections of this country as well as in England. Not adapted to New York state or similar climate unless protected from cold. Tips, 50c each; \$5.00 for 12; \$20.00 per 100.

Harris County, Texas, 3-31-20.

This is to let you know that the Progressive berry plants you shipped by parcel post have just arrived in fine shape.

E. A. RICHARDS.

Westmoreland Co., Pa., Nov. 17, 1920.

I received the basket of berry plants in fine shape.

WM. JASPER.

Accomack Co., Va., Nov. 7, 1920.

Send me by parcel post \$1.00 worth of Lucretia dewberry. The last order arrived in fine shape.

F. E. FREDERICK.

New Bedford Co., Mass., Sept. 28, 1920.

Five or six years ago we purchased some Currants, Blackberry, Raspberry, and other plants from you and they have all proved most satisfactory. The inspectors who came through looking for white pine blister said they were the best Currant bushes they had seen. They had to destroy them in several other places.

LINDA H. GARDNER.

Allegheny Co., Pa., April 5, 1920.

Your Plum Farmer is the real thing in black cap raspberries and I have found nothing out of 18 varieties of red raspberries to excel Herbert. She is a Jim Dandy. Nothing to beat Early Jersey Giant on my grounds in strawberries. The Giant went away over everything in my trial beds.

JOHN T. BEALL.

Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1920.

Please send me a price list of your Plum Farmer black raspberries. We had a thousand sets of you three years ago and liked them very much. We sold the place at Clyde and have bought a farm near Cato and wish to set out some berries, currants and fruit trees.

FRED A. GUILFUS.

Barneveld, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1920.

More than 20 years ago my parents purchased Columbian Raspberries of you and the plants are still bearing a good crop each year, although for the past four or five years they have received but little attention. Enclosed find check for 25 Columbian.

MARY L. BENTLEY.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Currants

The Currants requires a very moist, rich soil with a tenacious subsoil in order to do its best. They will not thrive equally well on leachy sand or gravel. The plants should be set in rows about five to seven feet apart and about three feet apart in the rows. They must be kept clean of weeds and annually fertilized. Nothing is better than a forkfull of rich barn manure placed about each plant late in the fall every year. Wood ashes and commercial fertilizers are also good. In trimming, it is better to remove part of the branches when the bush gets crowded, and cut back any branches, that have made an excessive growth. Just before the fruiting season, the plants should be mulched with coarse hay, or buckwheat may be sown between the rows and allowed to be tramped down by the pickers. After picking, the ground between the rows should be turned over with a one-horse plow and clean cultivation given for the balance of the season. In the spring the ground should be thoroughly cultivated and the process kept up to within a short time before the fruit begins to ripen. The worms may be destroyed by any poison such as Hellebore, Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead diluted with water.

Varieties

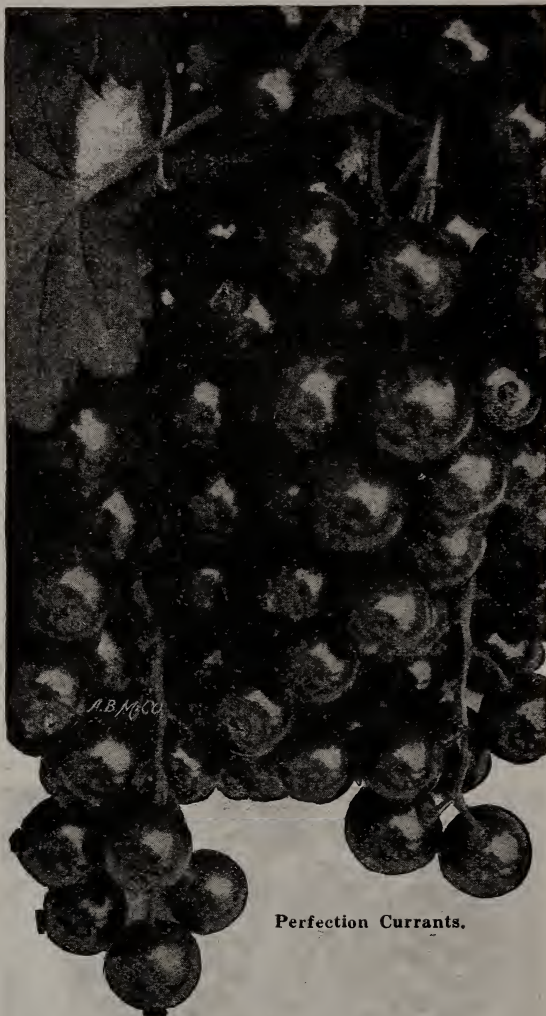
FAY'S PROLIFIC. A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Very popular with most growers and inclined to do better on light soils than other varieties. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 25 for \$4.50; 100, \$15.00; 1,000, \$100.00.

WHITE GRAPE. Best variety for fresh table use, very sweet and palatable. Plants healthy and very productive. Most popular white variety. Price same as Fay.

WILDER. A vigorous upright growing bush, very popular in many Eastern growing sections. It is very hardy, productive and the berries are large. It was highly recommended by the late S. D. Willard. Price same as Fay.

DIPLOMA. A fine large red currant, originating at Rochester, N. Y., by the late Jacob Moore. It is considered superior to all others, by many prominent currant growers. The plants are very healthy and productive, the fruit very large, attractive and easily picked. Price same as Perfection.

PERFECTION. A new variety of great merit. We have fruited it several years and consider it the best variety of currant now before the public. It is productive, extremely large, larger than any other and picks easily. The picture of this currant shown herewith, was made from a photograph taken at the Geneva, N. Y., Exp. Station in July, 1901. It is a seedling from a cross of Fay and White Grape, resembling both in many respects. The flavor is very fine. In size it exceeds Fay. Probably the most popular currant now before the public. It has won medals and diplomas wherever placed on exhibition. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$25.00.



Perfection Currants.



White Grape Currants.

RED CROSS. A comparatively new variety originated by the late Jacob Moore. Very vigorous bush, productive. Berries large, beautiful, and preferred by some to Fay's Prolific. Price same as Fay.

Note. We have several thousands of Extra Large Fruiting size Gooseberry and Currant plants, 4 and 5 years old. These plants if set very early in spring or in October and November will bear a full crop of fruit the following summer. Correspond with us for prices on these and also extra sized plants of other fruits for immediate effect.

We no longer propagate and offer Black Currant plants for sale, as it is against the rules of the Conservation Commission and the laws of the state of New York, on account of the White Pine Blister Mite.

Onondaga County, N. Y., May 26, 1920.

The Neverfail strawberry plants I received this spring are doing well.

REV. J. E. O'SULLIVAN.

Williamstown, N. Y., May 5, 1920.

The plants came in nice condition, were of good quality.

MRS. JOHN L. SAGE.

Orleans County, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1920.

The blackcap plants I bought of you last year arrived in excellent condition.

HERBERT SAUNDERS.

Gooseberries

A fruit that is growing in favor in this country especially in demand among our foreign population. The fruit can be canned or preserved, green or ripe, depending upon the taste. Many people like ripe gooseberries to eat fresh.

Gooseberries require much the same care as currants, and their habits are very similar. They will begin fruiting the second year and continue to bear good crops so long as good cultivation is given. Worms will eat off the foliage and render them unfruitful unless care is taken to destroy them before they do much damage. Use Paris Green or Hellebore. To prevent gooseberry blight, spray with Bordeaux mixture or Lime and Sulphur.

The best results are obtained by planting gooseberries in moist, but not soggy, clay loam, but they will do reasonably well in any well-drained soil if they are well fertilized each year.

Varieties

THE CARRIE GOOSEBERRY. This new variety of pure American origin, comes from the State of Minnesota, where it has made itself very popular. We have had it growing for several years and have never known it to be affected by mildew. The plants are good strong growers, clean and healthy. It is enormously productive, I believe the most productive gooseberry I have ever seen. When ripe the fruit is a deep maroon red in color, smooth, attractive, and of the finest flavor. It is unquestionably the most promising gooseberry of American origin now before the public and when its merits are fully known, it will be planted in large quantities. No other gooseberry near equals it in value for planting for home use or near markets. It is not as large as Josselyn but larger than Houghton and more attractive than either. It is unquestionably the best variety for the farmer to plant. Price, 50c each; 6 for \$2.50; 12 for \$4.50; 25 for \$7.50; 100, \$25.00.

A leading grower of Minnesota writes of it as follows: "I feel that I cannot be too strong in the praise of this wonderful new gooseberry. I have tried it out to my own satisfaction and find it everything that is claimed by the originator. The plants are of the upright nature and grow very fast, coming into bearing the year after setting, which has not occurred in my experience in any other variety. My plants raised fruit enough the second year, after setting, to more than pay for them. They seem to be immune from disease, as I have them near other varieties with mildew, but the Carrie has never mildewed with me yet. They are practically thornless." Another leading nurseryman writes: "Special attention is called to the Carrie Gooseberry, which we believe, all things considered, is one of the best varieties for northern culture that has ever been put on the market. It is vigorous, hardy, and very productive. It has a very thin skin and yet is firm and a good shipper. Free from mildew entirely. Far more prolific and successful in this section than other varieties."

HOUGHTON. A medium sized, smooth, pale red gooseberry of fine quality. The bushes are very hardy, vigorous and productive, producing an almost incredible amount of fruit. Fine for home use. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

DOWNING. This is a very popular variety. Bushes grow very stocky. Immensely productive of medium to large, pale green fruits, about 50 per cent larger than Houghton. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

JOSSELYN. A very large fruited variety of American origin. The bushes are hardy, vigorous, and productive. The fruit is pale red, smooth, and fully three times as large as Houghton. Very valuable. 25c each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

CHAUTAUQUA, KEPSAKE, COLUMBUS, TRIUMPH, PORTAGE. 50c each; dozen, \$3.00; 100, \$35.00.

DOOLITTLE GOOSEBERRY. This is an entirely new variety which was sent me several years ago by Mr. Doolittle, the Bee Man. We have been slowly dividing the plants until now, we have a few hundred of them. In the meantime we have been testing them out. Mr. Doolittle claims it the largest and most productive of all gooseberries and entirely free of diseases. Our experience seems to bear out what Mr. Doolittle says. The plants are clean growers, entirely healthy, very productive. The berries are white and as large as any English variety we have ever fruited. It is American origin. Price, \$1.00 per plant.

POORMAN GOOSEBERRY. This new variety of gooseberry is highly recommended by the officials of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. They claim it the best paying and most valuable gooseberry for growing for market that they have ever tested out. We have them growing but have not yet fruited it. Price, 50c per plant; \$5.00 per dozen.



Doolittle Gooseberries.



The Carrie Gooseberry.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., Nov. 29, 1919.
I am much obliged for the information as to the Raspberry canes. People were very enthusiastic over the Idaho berries this summer and I had no trouble in disposing of all I had right in the neighborhood.
RALPH C. DUVALL.

Sangamon Co., Ills., Oct. 13, 1920.
Could you furnish me a dollar's worth of Blowers Blackberry plants from the same stock as I bought 5 or 6 years ago? Berries from these plants are the finest I have ever seen.
LAURA WEBER.

Saratoga Co., N. J., Oct. 11, 1920.
I received the Peaches all right; now about the Grapes. How do you sell them?
MRS. J. C. HART.

Bergen Co., N. J., Oct. 5, 1920.
Last year I purchased Raspberries, Currants and Grape vines of you, all of which are doing fine.
FRANK W. AXFORD.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1920.
Strawberry plants received in good condition.
ERNEST WANKE.

Grapes

The grape requires a sunny location, so plant on the south side of buildings, fences, and to cover unsightly objects. The earlier and harder kinds will ripen in most any location and every farmer and houseowner should have a generous supply for home use. The varieties that we list below are adapted for the northern states. They seem to do best near buildings where soil is rich, loose and mellow. Plant the vines from 6 to 10 feet apart each way, spread out the roots and cover them with about six inches of mellow soil. Keep the ground about them clean of weeds and the vines well trimmed.

PRUNING. The most important point about growing grapes is the pruning. When the vines are set, they should be cut back to within two or three buds from the root. Every year in November, after the leaves have fallen, or very early in the spring before the sap has started, they should be pruned liberally. In pruning rather tender vines, leave more wood than is needed, as some may be killed by the winter, and finish pruning in the spring as soon as leaves are nearly developed, when the life of the vine may be seen. In summer allow a good growth beyond the fruit and about mid-summer, pinch off the ends of the branches to check them, and cut out feeble laterals and branches on which there is no fruit, then there will be much foliage to absorb matter and prepare nutriment and by checking the growth of the wood it will be appropriated to perfect the fruit. Do not pick off the foliage. The leaves not the fruit, should be exposed to the sun. We urge this point as thousands mistake and grapes are generally mismanaged. The two great errors are in neglecting to cut off useless wood in fall or spring and of depriving the plants of necessary foliage by too close pruning in summer, so as to prevent much fruit from setting. If too much sets, thin it in season, that the juices of the vine may not be wasted on what must be removed.

Grape vines are extremely scarce and hard to get this year. The weather was so dry and unfavorable at the time cuttings were put out last spring that the great ma-



The Belle Grapes.

jority of the cuttings failed to root. We offer only large heavy two and three-year-old vines. These vines will please you. Write for prices on one year vines and varieties not listed here.

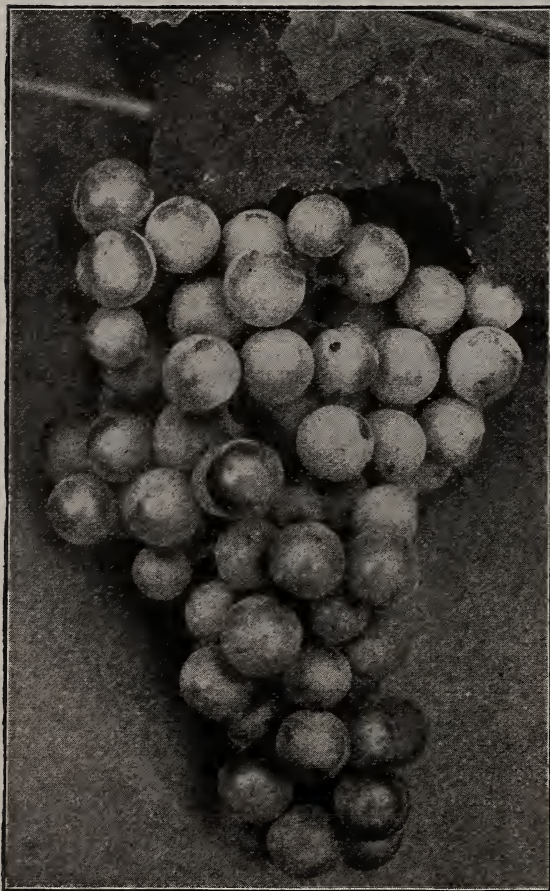
THE BELLE. This new grape originated in Illinois and is supposed to be a cross of the Concord and Catskill. The vines are very vigorous, more so than either of its parents. The originator has measured leaves a foot in diameter and berries an inch in diameter. The fruit is similar in color to Vergennes, has a skin about the consistency of Concord, with a more compact and shorter bunch than Concord and less shouldered. This grape has been tested for many years before being offered to the public and we are convinced that it is a very valuable variety. We have seen and eaten the fruit and are delighted with it. The vines are very productive and healthy. The bunches and berries are above medium size, color pale red, flavor delightful. Ripens early. Two-year-old, strong vines, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.

CATAWBA. Vine vigorous and productive, bunch compact, color pale red. Flavor sprightly and agreeable. Season medium to late. Long keeper. The favorite late keeping and wine grape. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

LUCILE. Ripens between Moore's Early and Worden. The flavor is sweet. The bunch is large and compact. It is excellent for market anywhere, but especially at the North, because it ripens so early. It is a strong, robust grower, yields as much or more than Concord and ripens its wood to the tips and therefore never winterkills. It never drops its berries, but when over ripe, it gradually dries up on the vines. \$1.00 each; dozen, \$10.00.

CONCORD. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100. Beta, Campbell's Early, Worden, Green Mountain, Moore's Diamond, Niagara, Moore's Early, Brighton, Agawam, Green's Early, Lindley, Delaware, \$1.00 each; dozen, \$10.00.

HUBBARD GRAPE. This new grape was introduced last year for the first time. It is described by its introducers as follows: "Quality sweet and delicious, having that fine and pleasant flavor approaching the European grapes. Seeds few and small which separate freely from the tender pulp. Skin thin and firm. Berries and bunch large and uniform. Ripens about 10 days earlier than Concord. We have investigated many new grapes during the past 10 years and found no other grape with so many excellent points. The Hubbard grape being of better quality, a better shipper, better size, healthy foliage, a stronger grower and earlier ripening, makes it a more desirable grape to plant than either Niagara or Concord. Price, \$2.00 each; dozen, \$20.00.



Lucile Grapes.

Fruit Trees

The varieties of fruit trees we offer below are such as can be particularly recommended, and are best adapted to the climate of New York. Any variety desired and not listed, we can generally supply.

APPLE TREES

The Oswego Apple. This new apple was discovered by Daniel D. Tryon of a neighboring town, an old schoolmate of mine, some 16 years ago. The young tree was found growing up through the branches of an old Northern Spy tree that had become split down by its heavy loads of fruit. The bright red apples were in striking contrast to the streaked fruit on the Northern Spy branches and easily attracted the attention of Mr. Tryon. This new apple has all the valuable characteristics of the Northern Spy and in addition has a beautiful clear red color, the most beautiful apple I have ever seen. The trees are healthy, clean growers and can hardly be distinguished from the Spy, they are so near like it in growth. The original tree has borne a crop of fruit every year since it was discovered and therefore can be truthfully called an annual bearer.

The fruit of the Oswego Apple averages about the same size as the Spy and has the same general characteristics, except color, which is a beautiful deep clear red with no stripes or splashes. Near the calyx end are small dots like those in the Spitzenburgh and this characteristic, combined with the excellent quality, has led the originator to believe it a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburgh. The flesh is very fine grained, yellowish white, of a rich appearance and has a flavor suggesting a cross between the Spy and Spitzenburgh. It has a crispy Spy taste, although not so juicy as the Spy. The season is about the same as Spy but they are longer keepers. The fruit is of exceptionally fine appearance and when placed on exhibition with other varieties attracts the greatest attention. We have shown them at meetings of the Western New York Horticultural Society and of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and everybody is enthusiastic for their future. We offer a fine lot of two and three-year-old trees for sale this spring at the following prices. Some of the smaller trees can be cut back so as to go by parcel post. First size trees, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per 12. Baby trees, 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$35.00 per 100. Medium size, 3 to 4 feet, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12; \$50.00 per 100. Scions for grafting, 50c per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Standard Varieties of Apples

SUMMER APPLES. Early Strawberry, Early Chango Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Red Atrachan, Sweet Bough, Yellow Transparent.

AUTUMN APPLES. Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse (Snow), Gravenstein, Wealthy, Pound or Pumpkin Sweet.

WINTER APPLES. Baldwin, N. W. Greening, R. I. Greening, Ben Davis, Tomp. Co. King, Northern Spy, Tolman Sweet, Jonathan, Golden Russett, Spitzenburgh, Smokehouse, Rawles Janet, Huntsman, Gano, Missouri Pippin, Winter Strawberry, Stayman's Winesap, McIntosh Red, Twenty Ounce, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Winter Banana, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, Ingraham, York Imperial.

CRAB APPLES. Hyslop, Transcendent, Whitney's, Martha, Florence.

Price of Apple Trees, 2 and 3 year, No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00; \$10.00 per dozen; \$80.00 per 100. 500 extra large 3 year Baldwins, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per 12; \$90.00 per 100.

Office of the Rural New Yorker.

New York, N. Y., April 5, 1919.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:—I received your letter and also the sample of the Oswego apple. Several have sampled this carefully and we all regard it as an excellent apple, living up to what you say about it as equal to the Northern Spy in everything except color. To my taste it has a better flavor than the Spy, and certainly from this sample, I regard this as an excellent apple and a decided acquisition. I assume that it is hardy enough to stand the Northern winters, and if that is so, I think it ought to have a very good chance in the North, where the Baldwin was so badly killed last year. Many of the Northern growers are looking about for a new variety to take the place of the Baldwin. Many of them are talking about Senator and Oliver and they have a good reputation. This one of yours, however, seems to me better and I think surely from the sample, it would work in well throughout the north.

Yours truly,

H. W. COLLINGWOOD.

Commenting on the above unsolicited letter from Mr. Collingwood, I wish to say that the Oswego is entirely hardy in Northern New York. You cannot tell the growth of tree from Northern Spy. The apples appear to be very similar except that the Oswego has a beautiful clear red color while the Spy, as we all know, is streaked and not so pretty as the Oswego.

L. J. FARMER.

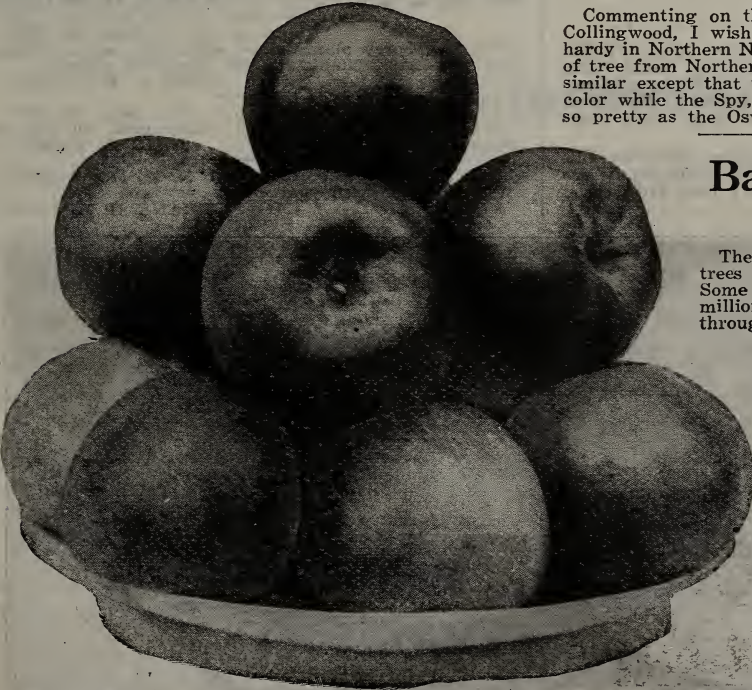
Bargains in Apple Trees

The supply of full size, first class fruit trees was never so limited as it is today. Some nurserymen who advertise to the millionaire trade and others who sell through traveling salesmen, are asking as high as \$2.50 each for first class, 5 to 7 feet, apple trees. We have several thousands of apple trees which are nice trees with just as good roots as our larger trees that we will sell at a great reduction. In most cases these will make just as good orchard trees and will fruit just as soon as larger trees. The one year whips and medium sized trees are often preferred by many planters. The varieties run mainly to Northern Spy, Baldwin and a general assortment of varieties. Prices of whips and branched trees, 4 to 5 feet high, 75c each; doz., \$7.50; 100, \$60.00. Whips and branched trees, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; dozen, \$5.00; 100, \$40.00.

Lewis Co., N. Y., July 27, 1920.

The red raspberry plants I bought of you a year ago are fine.

H. S. LOOMIS.



A Plate of the New Oswego Apples.



Bartlett Pear.

Plums

EUROPEAN VARIETIES. Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Fallenburg, (French or Italian Prune), Grand Duke, Pond's Seedling, Geuii, German Prune, Niagara, Lombard, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire, Damson, Red Egg, Purple Egg, Shipper's Pride, Yellow Egg, York State Prune.

JAPANESE VARIETIES. Abundance, Burbank, Climax, October Purple, Sultana, Red June, Satsuma, Wickson. Prices, No. 1, 2 year old, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15.00.

Standard Pears

SUMMER VARIETIES. Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Early Harvest, Wilder.

AUTUMN VARIETIES. Beurre, Clairegeau, Beurre D'Anjou, Duchess, D'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

WINTER VARIETIES. Lawrence, Kieffer, Winter Nellis.

Price of Pear Trees, 2 to 3 year, No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50; \$15.00 per dozen.

Cherries

SOUR VARIETIES. Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello. Prices, 4 to 5 feet, 2 and 3 years old, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15.00.

SWEET VARIETIES. Bing, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigareau, Schmidts Bigareau, Windsor. Prices, 2 year No. 1, 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15.00.

Quinces

Varieties. Bourgeat, Rey's Mammoth, Meech's Prolific, Orange or Apple Quince, Champion. Price, 2 year No. 1, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each; dozen, \$15.00.

Peaches

VARIETIES OF PEACHES. New Prolific, J. H. Hale, Elberta, Niagara, Rochester, Greensboro, Crosby, Carman, Matthews, Beauty, Salway, Chairs Choice, Niagara, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Globe, McKay's Late, Wheatland, Hale, Mountain Rose, Champion. Prices, 1 year No 1, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Apricots

ENGLISH VARIETIES. Harris, Moorpark.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES. Alexander, J. L. Budd. Prices, 2 year No. 1, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each; dozen, \$10.00.

Lawrence Co., Pa., Oct. 1, 1920.

I received my Strawberry plants on Sept. 15th. The Everbearing and Senator Dunlap were fine, best plants I ever got. They are starting nicely. The Big Joe were not so good.

JOSEPH H. BRYAN.

Tioga Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1920.

The Raspberry plants came some time ago. I think they will live. Thank you for the extra plants.

FRED O. MALLORY.

Venango Co., Pa., Sept. 29, 1920.

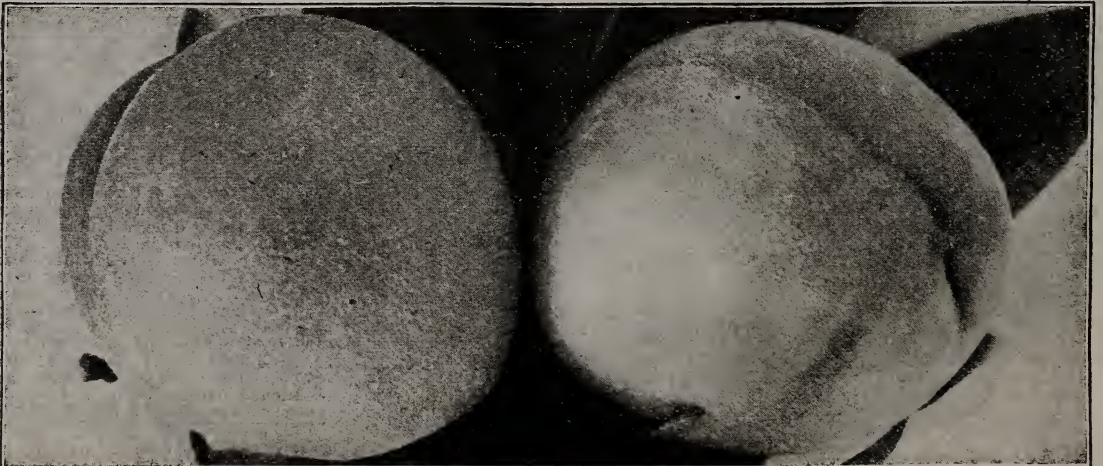
The six plants arrived o. k., and thank you for the extra plant.

JOHN R. KARNS.

Pulaski, N. Y., May 3, 1920.

Well pleased with your trees.

FRANK H. HOLLIS.



Elberta Peach.

Asparagus

Asparagus is the first vegetable to come in spring and is very popular with those who know its value. It is not only a fine dish, rivaling green peas in palatability, but it has great medicinal value for the kidneys. Every farmer and householder should have a generous supply and if at any time he has a surplus, a ready market can be found. When properly set and cared for, it will last a lifetime. We find asparagus nearly as profitable as strawberries and the demand is almost impossible to supply. It should be prepared for the table much like green peas.

HOW TO GROW ASPARGUS.—The land for asparagus must be elevated and well drained. The soil must be rich, mellow and deep. It must not be planted where frosts are liable to kill the young, tender shoots in early spring, so we advise planting on top of a hill near the buildings. If the land has been to corn or potatoes, we advise plowing in the fall and getting all ready for early spring planting. In spring, as soon as the ground works nicely, we prepare the land and mark the rows out 4 feet apart. A good heavy plow is best for this, turning out a good wide furrow some 10 inches deep. We select large 3-year-old roots and drop them in the bottom of the furrow like potatoes, about 1 foot apart. When the field is dropped, we cover the plants with about 2 inches of mellow soil. In about a week, we start the cultivator and keep it going at intervals throughout the season. What few weeds that come up can readily be pulled out. In the fall, after heavy frosts, it is time to cut off the dead grass and apply a heavy coat of rich barn manure. This fall treatment must be kept up from year to year. For best results, it is not advisable to cut asparagus from the bed until the second year after it is set out. Cutting tends to weaken the plants and they should be allowed to get strong and stocky. In cutting, be careful not to injure the young shoots that are just about to come through the ground. If the asparagus bed is annually fertilized and kept free from weeds and grasses, it will last a long time; we know of beds over fifty years old in this locality. You can save much time by harrowing the field late in the fall and very early in the spring before the shoots start. Salt spread evenly over the rows will kill the weeds and not injure the asparagus roots if applied in very early spring.

PRICE OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—We can supply 2-year-old roots of Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira, and Giant Argenteuil at 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$12.00.

EXTRA HEAVY ROOTS.—We have about 20,000 roots 3 years old, very large and fine for immediate results and forcing, that we will sell at 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00. We can supply 1-year-old roots at 25 for 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.



Asparagus.

Gladiolus Bulbs

We offer one of the most complete and best balanced collections of Gladiolus ever listed. They are grown for us by a Gladiolus enthusiast who makes a specialty of this flower.

THE NORTH STAR MIXTURE is probably the most complete mixture that can be had anywhere. It contains both early and late varieties; giving a wide range of color and form of flower. It must not be compared to the cheaper mixtures offered by seed houses. It will give a big display of blooms at the least cost. Price, 50c per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

THE PRIMULUS HYBRIDS COLLECTION cannot be excelled. In this class, the grower took the majority of the prizes at the American Gladiolus Society shows in 1917, 1918, and 1919. Price, \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

KUNDERD'S IDEAL MIXED consists of seedlings produced by the greatest living Gladiolus hybridizer in the world. They are extremely interesting and satisfactory. Price, 80c per dozen; \$5.00 per 100. The bulbs we offer are large blooming sizes, 1 1/4 inches in diameter and larger.

Named Varieties of Gladiolus

Standard Varieties.—America, Brenchleyensis, Halley, Mrs. Francis King, Empress, Independence, Lucretia, Pink Beauty, Princepine, 60c per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Chicago White, Minnesota, Sulphur Queen, 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Glory of Holland, Hollandia, Ida-Van, Intensity, Lily Lehmann, Mrs. H. W. Beacher, Ophir, Panama, Scarsdale, 80c per dozen; \$6.00 per 100.

Candidum, Eldorado, Electra, Niagara, Peace, The King, 90c per dozen; \$7.00 per 100.

Black Beauty, King Philip, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Schwaben, White King. \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

Nigrican, Pink Perfection, doz., \$1.10; 100, \$8.00.

A. W. Clifford, Loveliness, Michigan, Mrs. Watt, Myrtle, Wamba, War. \$1.25 per dozen; \$9.00 per 100.

Giant White, Gretchen Zang, \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Herada, Prince of Wales, Summer Beauty. Dozen, \$1.75; 100, \$11.00.

Comparatively Rare and Expensive Varieties

Apple Blossom, Bordeaux, Crystal White, Czar Peter, Dawn, Estella, Europa, Fair Columbian, Golden Queen, Goliath, La Prophetess, Liebesfeuer, Primulinus, Yellow Hammer, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Bertrex, Cardisun, Mrs. A. C. Beall. 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Bracocephalus, Evelyn Kirtland, Fire Ribbon, Golden West, Lacordaire, Mary Fennell, Montezuma, Mrs. G. W. Moulton, Negerfurst, Prince of India, Red Emperor, White Glory. 30c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Alice Tiplady, Orange Glory. 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

Lilywhite, Meteor. 60c each; \$6.00 per dozen.

Mrs. Dr. Norton. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Bulbs by the dozen are postpaid. By the 100, not prepaid. six at dozen, 50¢ at 100 rate. If you order 100, you can select four kinds at same rate.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This is one of the first vegetables to start in the spring and furnishes material for pies and sauces before anything else in the fruit line is available. Pieplant is not only palatable but is healthful tending to clear the blood of impurities in the spring after a long hard winter. The roots are very hardy, and can be made to grow readily if given rich soil and clean culture. We should plant them in rows about 4 to 5 feet apart, with plants about 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. All that is necessary is to keep the land clean of weeds and well cultivated. Each fall it is a good plan to put a forkfull of rich manure about each plant to facilitate growth. If barrels or boxes are placed over the plants in early spring to exclude the light and keep away the frosts and cold winds, the stalks will make a large, tender growth much earlier than as though they were left exposed. The growth will be all stalk with little leaf. After the plants have been growing for several years they will do better if taken up and divided and reset.

LINNAEUS. Early, tender, delicious, finest flavor, best variety for table use. 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

VICTORIA. Largest size. Grows to mammoth size. Very late. Coarse. 20c each; dozen, \$1.50; \$12.00 per 100.

NEW QUEEN AND EATON'S PINEAPPLE. 20c each; dozen, \$1.50; \$12.00 per 100.

RHUBARB FOR FORCING. Extra large roots for winter forcing. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$20.00.

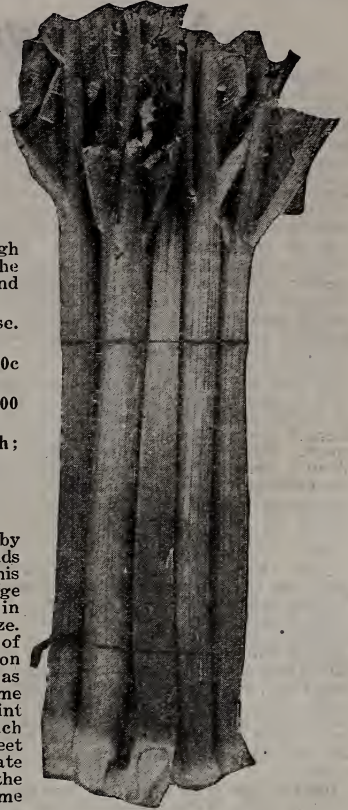


Horse Radish.

Horseradish Roots

MALINER KREN. A new variety discovered by United States Agricultural Explorer David Fairchild in Bohemia about ten years ago. Cuttings from this Horse Radish planted in April will produce fine large roots for grating the following October; and if left in the ground until spring will grow to enormous size. It is white as snow and free from disease. Yields of four tons to the acre have been recorded. Grows on any kind of soil and will stand dry weather as well as potatoes. In planting Horse Radish, fit the soil same as for strawberries, and plant the cuttings point downwards, with the top of the cutting about one inch below the surface of the soil. Set about 1 by 4 feet apart, about 10,000 cuttings to the acre. Cultivate same as any garden crop. In about two weeks the leaves will show above the surface, and in due time will shade the ground so that weeds will not bother it much. Horse Radish sells in the market at 5 to 10 cents per pound, and to the pickling houses at \$100.00 per ton. Price of Maliner Kren, 75c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

Common Garden Horse Radish Roots, 50c per dozen; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.



Linnaeus Rhubarb.

Holt's Mammoth Sage Roots

This sage does not seed. The leaves are extra large and produced in great quantities. Propagated by division of the roots. In great demand for flavoring meats and for medicinal purposes. We sold 46 lbs. to a wholesale drug firm in 1918.

We have a large quantity of sage roots of our own growing. This variety does not seed but expends its energy in making large plants in one season which are covered with very large leaves which may be gathered several times during the season. These leaves when dried are used for flavoring meats, etc., and for medicinal purposes. The roots may be divided and reset every few years. One small plant will develop on rich soil in one season so that it can hardly be covered by a bushel basket.

Price, 20c each; \$1.50 per dozen; 25 for \$2.25; 100 for \$7.50; 1,000, \$60.00.

FARMER'S TOOL FOR SETTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We have perfected a tool for setting strawberry plants which surpasses everything we have seen in this line. It is an ADZ shaped tool made in large quantities by hand by our local blacksmith. It is strong and well made and will last many years. It is adapted for setting strawberry and all kinds of berry plants and can be used for "tipping in" black raspberry plants as well as for various other purposes. We use it exclusively ourselves which is a pretty good recommend as we have been setting strawberry plants for 36 years. Price, \$1.50 each.

Stark Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1919.
The fruit trees I ordered of you are doing fine. It was then you sent me free, two of the Plum Farmer Raspberry. I planted them on the south hill side. They were certainly a picture this summer.

J. H. DOWSEE.

LONG DISTANCE SHIPMENTS

We make a specialty of shipping plants and other goods long distances by mail, express, and freight. Thirty years of experience has taught us some things about packing. Our customers write us that our packing is the best in the world. We rarely ever have a complaint, due exclusively to the long distance that plants have to travel. We mention this because we often receive letters asking us if we can safely send plants to California, Washington, British Columbia, and other distant places. During the past year we have shipped plants safely to England, Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand, and other foreign countries. Because we solicit distant orders, it does not signify that we neglect orders nearer home.

SPECIAL PRICES

If you want an extended list or a large number of plants, send your list to us for special prices. It sometimes happens that we can quote lower prices on some varieties that we have a large supply of. If you are unfamiliar with varieties and have had little or no experience in fruit culture, better send what money you wish to invest and leave the selection of varieties to us. When our friends leave it all to us, we exercise our best judgment and handle the matter just the way we would like to have it handled for us, were we in the same position.

BERRY GROWER'S TALLY SYSTEM.

For Keeping Account with Berry Pickers.

The simplest and most economical system of keeping tally with berry pickers ever devised. Used by all the leading berry growers of Oswego County and many other sections. Consists of one first class Conductor's punch and 100 tags, printed in square spaces to punch out. On one side of the card the squares are "one quart" spaces and on the other, "four quart" spaces. When a picker brings in some berries, the quantity picked is punched out on the card. When the spaces are all punched out, the picker has picked 100 quarts. These cards are not transferable. Price of the complete system, 100 tags or cards and one Railroad Conductor's punch, \$3.00.

Vegetable Plants

Cabbage Plants

HARDY FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. Grown for us near the ocean in Virginia and South Carolina, in the open fields, and ready to ship by mail or express any time during the winter and spring. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession, Augusta Trucker, Flat Dutch. Price, 75c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000; 10,000, \$30.00. Crates hold 500 to 2,000 plants. Must be shipped before May 1st.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS. Ready in May, June, July, and August. Varieties: Wakefield, Succession, Surehead, Late Drumhead, Danish Ball Head, Winningstadt, Mammoth Rock Red, Fottler's Improved Brunswick, and others. 75c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000; 10,000, \$30.00.

Tomato Plants

Greenhouse grown. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

Field grown, ready in May and June. 25, 75c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$8.00. Varieties: John Baer, Earliana, Champion, Stone, Matchless, Ponderosa.

Celery Plants

Ready in June, July, and August. 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$8.00. Varieties: White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching, Dwarf Golden Heart, Giant Pascal.

Sweet Potato Plants

Ready in May, June, and July. 25, 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$8.00. Varieties: Jersey Yellow, Vineland Bush, Jersey Red, Red Bermuda, Jersey Big Stem Improved.

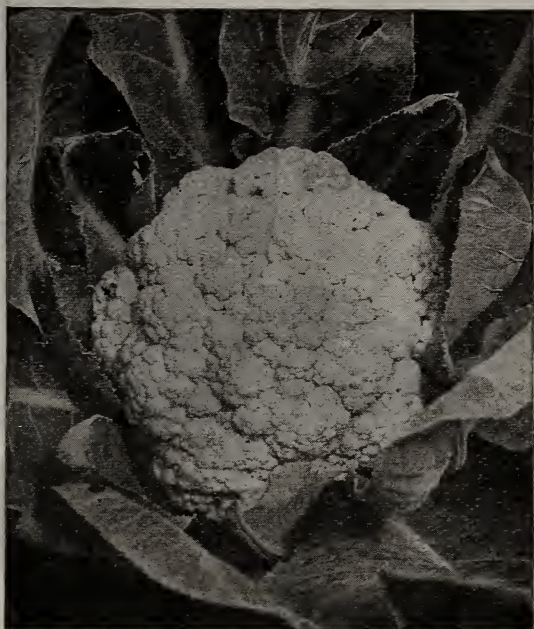
Cauliflower Plants

25 for 75c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$6.00. Variety: Early Snowball.

BET PLANTS. Crosby's, Eclipse, Egyptian. 25 for 25c; 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.50.

LETTUCE PLANTS. 25 for 25c; 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.50. Varieties: Big Boston, Boston Market, Grand Rapids, All Seasons, New Morse.

PEPPER PLANTS. 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00. Ready in May and June. Varieties: Bull Nose, Ruby King, Sweet Mountain, New Tomato, True Red Chili, Red Cayenne.



Early Snowball Cauliflower.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. 25 for 75c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$6.00.

EGG PLANTS. 25 for \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$15.00. Varieties: New York Improved, Black Beauty.

KALE. Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.50.

LEEK. Carentum and Ruben. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.50.

KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.50.

PARSLEY. Dwarf Fern Leaf. 25 for 25c; 100, 75c; 1,000, \$3.50.

Mushroom Spawn

American Spore Culture Spawn, produced from original spore cultures under the new French process which permits the indefinite reproduction of selected varieties without dilution of the strain. Positively the most vigorous and prolific spawn on the market. Each brick weighs from 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 lbs. and will spawn from 8 to 10 square feet of beds. We keep on hand the white variety which is generally preferred in the markets, but can supply the cream or brown varieties, if desired. Per brick, 30c; 5 bricks, \$1.25; by express or freight, 10 bricks, \$2.00; 25 bricks, \$4.00; 100 bricks, \$17.00.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1920.

The berry plants I ordered last spring have proven satisfactory. MISS F. JOSEPHINE FREEMAN.



Earliana Tomatoes.



Seed Potatoes



Axtell's Early Potatoes.

IRISH COBBLER. This is the best known and most extensively planted of any extra early potato. It is an irregular shaped potato with rather deep indentions which is a sure sign of high quality. It is a good grower and a fair yielder and of the best quality when cooked. The potatoes are white and sell well in market. Grown all over the United States for first early. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$30.00.

MRS. DIMON. This potato was received by us from Mrs. R. J. Dimon who used to grow plants, etc., for us on contract and who is now deceased. We named the variety for her and no more fitting monument to her memory could be left. We have planted it three years now and it outyields all others with us and everybody who has it tells us the same story. It is medium to late, of good shape and enormously productive. It is of the blue stem class. The shape is very similar to the Bull Moose. The prettiest bin of potatoes we ever saw was one of this variety owned by Hon. John Fidler of this county. We have a good quantity of this seed. Price, 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, \$1.50; bu., \$5.00; 10 bu., \$35.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN. The standard variety for market. Very productive of fine flavored, fine cooking potatoes. A white sprout variety. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$30.00.

GOLD COIN. One of the most beautiful and desirable varieties grown. Very productive, of medium sized tubers. Never ugly or misshapen. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$30.00.

RUSSETT. An enormously productive hardy variety. Much thought of by professional growers who are after a potato that will produce well under all conditions. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$30.00.

HASTINGS. This potato was grown from the seed by a Mrs. Tackley, who lives 14 miles from us. It was named and introduced by us a few years ago. We have sold it from one end of the country to the other, and it has given universal satisfaction. The vines are extremely rampant growers and must have plenty of room in order to do well.

BULL MOOSE. We have grown the Bull Moose potato successfully for many years. It is one of the most satisfactory potatoes we have ever grown. It is the best variety for planting on old land that has been under

cultivation for many years, that we know. We have grown them at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre. The vines of Bull Moose are not rampant growers, just medium. They root deep and the potatoes are produced on runners far away from the seed piece and hence are not subject to rot as when the potatoes all bunch together in a compact hill. It is a blue sprout variety. 2 lbs., 25c; 1 peck, \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$30.00.

New Potato—Axtell's Early

Originated by L. G. Axtell of Southeastern New York who writes us about it as follows:

HISTORY OF AXTELL'S EARLY POTATO.

"In 1915, in a field of 2 acres, while cultivating, I noticed $\frac{1}{2}$ of one hill of potatoes to be different color and shape in regard to the leaves. The variety planted on the piece was Green Mountain and all the rest of the piece except this $\frac{1}{2}$ hill looked alike, therefore it caught my eye. In August this half hill died while the others were green. A little later I dug this half hill and there were five eating size potatoes. The next year I cut and planted the five potatoes and they matured with the same earliness. The next year I planted the entire lot (1917) and had some to eat. In 1918 I did the same thing, at the same time planting Bliss, Red River, Ohio, Cobbler, Burpee's Extra Early, and Early Six Weeks. The Axtell's Early matured as soon as the extra early ones, was one-third to one-half more productive and eight to twelve days earlier than Cobbler, which in our soil it will out-yield (side by side). In 1919, 16 to 18 hills on the entire field of about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre made a bushel, doing as good as my late potatoes: Russetts, Green Mountain, Bull Moose, etc. The ground I raise them on is not heavily fertilized for potatoes, as I use only stable manure, no commercial fertilizer. This experience thoroughly convinced me that the variety was a dandy and I concluded to have some honest seedsman introduce it. I called it Axtell's Early and then wrote you. These are all facts I can prove by my neighbors and others who saw them."

In appearance the Axtell's Early reminds one of the Irish Cobbler. Its being 8 to 12 days earlier and as productive as late kinds should make it a very valuable variety. The supply is limited and we can sell only 10 lbs. to one person. Price, 60c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

Outdoor Roses

Roses do best in rich soil having plenty of vegetable fibre in it. Barn manures are best for them and should be applied late in the fall when the plants are dormant. Roses must be partially protected for winter in New York State and similar latitudes. Only slight coverings are necessary, such as boxes, barrels, and the like, stood over the bushes to keep away the extreme cold and the snow from breaking them down. All broken and diseased branches must be cut away each spring and the new wood cut back about one-third in length. To prevent mildew, spray with Bordeaux or Lime Sulphur solution. To kill lice, spray with kerosene emulsion or soap suds. The rose bushes we sell are not to be compared with the cheap trash offered by department stores and certain large mail order houses. They are two and three years old, large bushes, that will bloom the first year set out. Price, \$1.00 each; 2 for \$1.50; doz., \$7.50.

The Four Best Roses

I have grown roses for many years and have had unusually good success with them. There are many fine varieties and it is hard to pick out the best. I believe, however, if I were confined to but four of the bush roses, I should select the following: Marshall P. Wilder, Mad. Gabriel Luizet, Margaret Dickson and Frau Karl Druschki. These are all Hybrid Perpetuals.

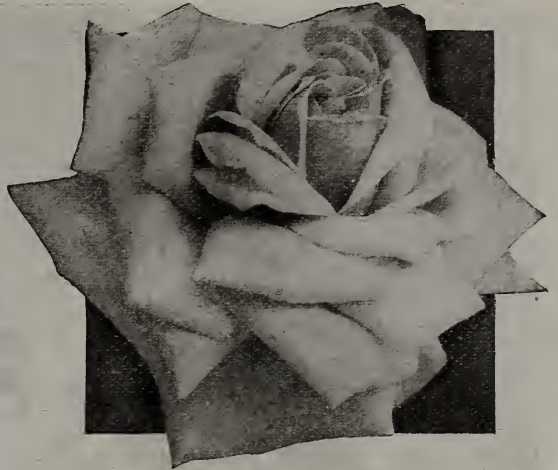
Chenango County, N. Y., July 22, 1919.

Received rose bushes in fine shape and they are beauties. All budded and blossoms now. Will always speak a good word for you.

MRS. RENA SHAMPANG.



Marshall P. Wilder.



Frau Karl Druschki.

CLIMBING ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER. This is undoubtedly the most popular of all roses. It is hardy, wonderfully free flowering, rich glowing crimson, intensely bright and vivid in color. The plant is a strong rampant grower, making shoots 10 to 12 feet long after the first year. The flowers are produced in great trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plant from the ground to the top, with a mass of bright glowing crimson. This is the most wonderful rose introduced in the past thirty years.

BLUE RAMBLER (Veilchenblau). A new rose of the Crimson Rambler type, of a beautiful violet blue color, unsurpassed in beauty.

DOROTHY PERKINS. An extremely vigorous and hardy rose of the rambler type, a good companion for Crimson Rambler. It is shell pink in color, very free flowering and entirely reliable. The plants are even harder than Crimson Rambler.

White Dorothy Perkins, Yellow Rambler, Philadelphia Rambler, Climbing American Beauty.

STANDARD HARDY ROSES

MAD. GABRIEL LUIZET. One of the most beautiful; color an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl. Large cup shaped, fragrant. It has no rival as an exhibition rose.

GRUS AN TEPLITZ. Beautiful crimson red, wonderfully free flowering. One of the finest for outside show.

MADAM PLANTIER. Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white roses, sometimes called the cemetery rose.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Brilliant cherry carmine, large size. Handsome, good form, exceedingly fragrant, perpetual bloomer, vigorous grower, very valuable.

MARGARET DICKSON. Magnificent form, white, with large pale flesh center. Petals very large, well shaped and of great substance. Foliage very large, dark green. Fragrant. A fine variety.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Often called the White American Beauty. The best white rose in existence. Pure snow white with long buds and immense, perfectly double flowers; a vigorous grower, of upright habit and luxuriant foliage.

Blanche Moreau (Moss), Fisher Holmes, Kais. Aug. Victoria, Magna Charta, Ulrich Brunner, Clem Raoux, C. F. Meyer, Hermosa, John Hopper, Jules Margotten, Mad. Chas. Wood, La Reine, Marie Henrietta, Wm. Lobb, Prince Camille de Rohan, Tausendschon, Persian Yellow, Coq. des Alpes, Coq. des Blancs, Anna de Diesbach.

Crested Moss, Francois Levet, Clio, Dinsmore, American Beauty, Caroline Testout, Salet.

Lewis Co., N. Y., May 20, 1920.

I received my strawberry plants all o. k., and I set them out the same day that I got them. They are all growing fine. I don't believe I will lose a dozen.

LYMAN FARMER.



Peonies

We offer an assortment covering the entire range of colors, extending over the blossoming season, and representing the very best out of hundreds of varieties gotten together from specialists in France, England, Holland, Japan, and this country. Strong divisions with 3 to 5 eyes. Peonies may be planted in spring or fall. If planted in the fall, they will bloom some the following summer and increase in size and beauty for many years. Price, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

List of Named Varieties

CHARLEMAGNE. Creamy white, center light lilac, flesh shaded with chamois, late.

COMTE DE NIPPERG. Dark rose pink, large bloom.

COURONNE DE OR. Immense, very full, imbricated, ball shaped bloom; snowy white with yellow stamens; fragrant, perfect as a cut flower sort; very late, coming in after all other white sorts are gone.

DELACHEL. Deep crimson purple; one of the best dark peonies; late midseason.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Flowers fragrant; sulphur white, large and well formed; strong grower, stems long and firm; late midseason.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence, both in color and form. Enormous pure white flowers splashed with clear carmine spots on edges of center petals. Handsome foliage and very fragrant. Early.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. Semi-double; large, purplish crimson bloom, with brilliant yellow golden anthers; very striking.

GLOIRE DE DOUAL. Purplish scarlet crimson, with black reflex, late.

LA SUBLIME. Crimson; fine, full, fragrant.

GOLDEN HARVEST. Very large blooms, blush guard petals, creamy white center; midseason one of the freest bloomers.

LA TULIPPE. Late, very large, full, shell formed blooms, borne on long erect stems; delicate rose, fading to creamy white; one of the best.

LOUISE VAN HOUTTE. Fine dark crimson, very double, strong.

MME. RENE DESSERT. In clusters; soft lilac, with silvery violet reflex.

MME. CROUSE. One of the best whites, midseason.

MME. LEBON. Bright, cherry pink.

MONSIEUR BARRAL. Soft, clear pink; large and full; long stems.

NIGRICANS. Very late, brilliant; purplish crimson.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA. The well known, very early, double crimson.

PRINCE IMPERIAL. Brilliant, purplish scarlet; free bloomer, fine for massing in landscape work.

QUEEN VICTORIA (Whitley). There are two well known varieties of this name. This is the standard pure white variety for storage for market.

Cayuga Co., N. Y., June 3, 1920.

I have received the plants which I ordered a few days ago. They arrived all o. k. Thanks for your promptness in filling the order. B. M. BURTON.

Sussex Co., N. J., May 6, 1920.

I received the berry plants all right in good condition. When can you ship the Logan berry? The plants that came were fine plants. WM. H. SLATER.

Atlantic Co., N. J., June 5, 1920.

Some time ago I sent you an order for fruit trees and received same all o. k., and they and the Raspberries are doing nicely. MONROE JOHNSON.

Cumberland Co., Pa., May 11, 1920.

I received the box on Saturday by express. Apple trees were in good shape.

HOWARD C. MILLER.

Monroe Co., Pa., May 16, 1920.

The plants I purchased of you last year grew very nicely and I expect to have a good crop of berries this season. H. LAYTON TEETER.

Huntingdon Co., Pa., May 10, 1920.

Received the 12 Neverfail in fine shape. I also wish to thank you for the other goods you shipped me.

C. T. MORNINGSTAR.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

EVERGREEN BITTER-SWEET (*Euonymus radicans*, vegetus). This vine is called the Evergreen Bittersweet because of the profusion of red berries it bears in the fall and winter. It is a picture to behold to see a wall covered with its healthy green colored foliage any time in the winter. No matter whether severely cold or mild weather conditions, the leaves are entirely unaffected and are as pretty green in February or March as they are in June. While the leaves of the English Ivy are brown and generally discolored, the *Euonymus Radicans Vegetus* is ever the same uniform color. It deserves a trial and will beautify old stumps, garden walls or even embankments at any exposure, north or south. The fruiting is best on southern exposures. Wall pockets are fine to plant them in. This plant is destined to become the most popular of all evergreen climbing plants ever known. It absolutely holds the color at any season of the year. It grows moderately fast and to a height of 20 feet or more. Strong bushy 2 year old plants, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

ENGLEMANN'S AMERICAN IVY. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

BOSTON or JAPANESE IVY. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

AKEBIA QUINTA. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

SILVER VINE (*Actinidia arguta*). 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per 12.

TRUMPET VINE. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

SCARLET TRUMPET CREEPER. 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

STAFF TREE or BITTER SWEET. 50c each; \$5.00 per 12.

CINNAMON VINE. 15c each; dozen, \$1.50.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

LARGE FLOWERING CLEMATIS. Jackmanni (purple), Mme. Ed. Andre (crimson), Mrs. Baron Veillard (rose), Ville de Lyon (carmine), Duchess of Edinburg (white), Henryii (creamy white). 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

ENGLISH IVY. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

IRISH IVY. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.



Clematis Paniculata.

PERENNIAL HOP VINE. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

GOLDEN LEAF HOP VINE. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

JASAMINE. Beesianum (red), Nudiflorum (yellow). 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

KUDZU VINE (Jack and the Bean Stalk). 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

HONEYSUCKLE. Dutch Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, Everblooming Honeysuckle, Golden Honeysuckle, Heckrotti, Evergreen Honeysuckle. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

SILK VINE. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

LAMB'S FLEECE. 35c each; dozen, \$3.50.

CHINESE WISTARIA. Lilac and white. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

Gulfport, Miss., December 1, 1920.

Plants received and I am very much pleased with them. I know the roses will grow and hope the Weigela will also. Thanking you.

N. GIRARDEAU.

NEPONSET WATERPROOF FLOWER POTS



NEPONSET

2½ inch. 100, 75c; 500, \$2.75; 1,000, \$4.55.

2½ inch. 100, 85c; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.25.

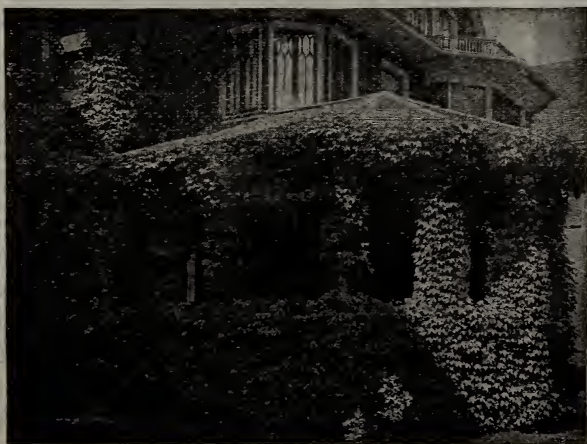
3 inch. 100, \$1.00; 500, \$3.75; 1,000, \$7.25.

3½ inch. 100, \$1.10; 500, \$5.25; 1,000, \$9.90.

4 inch. 100, \$1.50; 500, \$7.00; 1,000, \$12.40.

5 inch. 100, \$2.25; 500, \$10.00; 1,000, \$19.35.

6 inch. 100, \$2.75; 500, \$14.00; 1,000, \$25.90.



Boston or Japanese Ivy.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubbery

FLOWERING ALMOND (White or Rose flowers). \$1.00 each; dozen, \$10.00.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (Barberry Thunbergii). 35c each; dozen, \$3.00; 100, \$25.00.

BUTTERFLY BUSH or SUMMER LILAC—This has created quite a stir during the past few years. It is one of the few good summer flowering shrubs. The flowers in great terminal panicles remind one strongly of lilacs in appearance, and prove a great attraction for the butterflies. Our plants were covered with butterflies the past summer every sunshiny day, attracted by the peculiar penetrating pungent odor which constantly emanated from the flowers. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

CALYCANTHUS, floridus. 50c each; doz., \$5.00.

RED BUD or JUDAS TREE. 50c each; doz., \$5.00.

PURPLE LEAVED FILBERT. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

JAPAN QUINCE. 75c each.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. Double white Deutzia, Dwarf Deutzia, Lemoine's Deutzia. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES. 50c each; doz., \$5.00.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell). Fortunei, Suspensa, Viridissima. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

SILVER BELL. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

WITCH HAZEL. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

ROSE OF SHARON. Boule de Feu (double red), Coelestis (single, light blue); Cocrulea Plena, (double blue); Crested Beauty (white, with crimson eye); Jeanne de Arc (double, pure white); Lady Stanley, (double, white); Rosea Plena (double, rose); Totos Albus (single, pure white); Viola Plena (double, rosy-lilac); Variegata (variegated leaved, dwarf growing). 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

HYDRANGEA. Paniculata Grandiflora (hardy). 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

HYDRANGEA. Arborescens (Early Snowball). 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

HYDRANGEA. Cineraria Sterilis (Hills of Snow). 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

ST. JOHN'S WORT. Large, flowering, dense flowering; gold flower. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (Calico Bush). \$1.50 each.

DOGWOOD. Red Branch Yellow Leaved, Panicked, Common Dogwood, Red Osier, Elegantissima, Silky Coral, Corelian Cherry. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

RHODODENDRONS. White, pink, and red. \$2.00 each.



Buddleia, Summer Lilac, or Butterfly Bush.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant Honeysuckle, Japanese Bush, Tartarian, White Tartarian. 50c each; dozen, \$5.00.

PRIVET—

	Each	Dozen	100
California	2 to 3 feet	\$0.10	\$1.00 \$ 6.00
Golden	2 to 3 feet	.50	5.00
European	2 to 3 feet	.15	1.50 12.00
Amoor River	2 to 3 feet	.15	1.50 12.00
Regel's	2 to 3 feet	.20	2.00
Ibota	2 to 3 feet	.15	1.50 12.00

DWARF HORSECHESTNUT. 50c each.

MOCK ORANGE or SYRINGA. Golden Syringa, Common Mock Orange, Large Flowered Mock Orange. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB APPLE (Bechtel's Crab). \$2.00 each.

SUMACH. Smoke Bush. Fern Leaved Leaf Stag-horn. 75c each; doz., \$7.50.

ELDER. Canadensis (Common American Elder). Golden Elder, Red Berried Elder. 75c each; doz., \$7.50.

SPIREA or MEADOW SWEET. Van Houttei, low spreading bush with curved branches and small trifoliate leaves. White flowers in magnificent abundance, weighting down the entire shrub. Of the easiest culture and most desirable. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50. Anthony Waterer, Billardi, Dwarf White Spirea, Douglassi, Ninebark, Golden Spirea, Bridal Wreath, Resana, Sorbifolia, Thunbergii. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

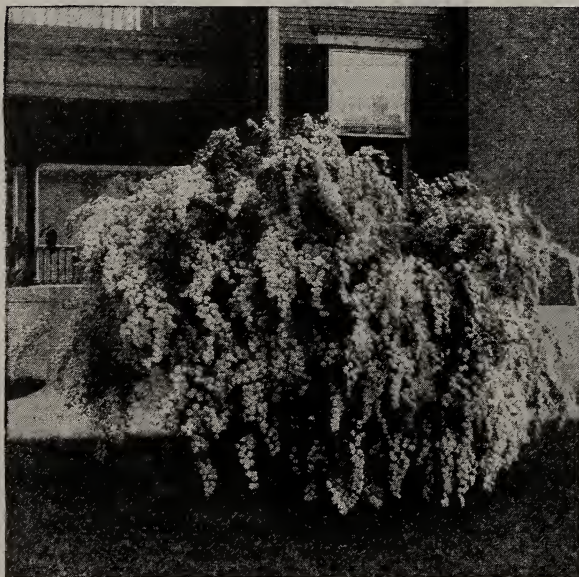
SNOWBERRY. Waxberry, Coral Berry or Indian Currant. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

HIGH BUSH BLUEBERRY. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

VIBURNUM or SNOWBALL. Japan Snowball, Dwarf Snowball, Guelder Rose Snowball, Wayfaring Tree, High Bush Cranberry. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

MONK'S PEPPER or HEMP TREE. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.

WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE. A hybrid with continuous blooming habit. Flowers of a rich ruby carmine. Very beautiful. This was the prettiest shrub that blossomed on our place last summer. Candida, Rosea, Nana Variegata. 75c each; dozen, \$7.50.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Lilacs

This assortment of varieties represents all shades of color, single, and double, and includes the cream of the Lemoine Hybrids. It was selected from the best in the Highland Park collection at Rochester, N. Y. Price, 75c each; \$7.50 per 12.

If you wish to plant but four Lilacs, select the following: Souv. de Ludwig, Spaeth, Marie LeGraye, President Grevy and Charles X. We will supply one of each of the four varieties, fine trees, for \$2.50.

List of Named Varieties

FRAU DAMMANN. Single. The truss is immense, the flowers of medium size and pure white.

DR. BREITSCHNEIDER. Double purplish in bud, opening white; late. Very much on the order of Villosa.

ALINE MOCQUARY. Single, dwarf, compact growth. flowers dark purplish red; a profuse blooming sort and one of the finest of lilacs.

CHARLES JOLY. Double. Dark reddish purple.

CHARLES X. Single. The well known favorite, purplish-red variety; strong, rapid grower; very graceful.

CONGO. Single. Flowers large; wine red; very double and compact.

LEON SIMON. Double. Compact panicles, of bluish crimson flowers.

MARIE LE GRAYE. Single. The panicles of white single flowers and very fine and fragrant; an excellent forcing variety.

MICHAEL BUCKNER. Dwarf, very double; pale lilac.

OTHELLO. Single. Dark purplish-red; large graceful panicles of single flowers; a good one.

PHILEMIN. Single. Possibly the darkest shade in lilacs.

SOUV. DE LUDWIG SPAETH. Single, panicles long; individual flowers; large single, dark purplish red, a well known and favorite variety.

VIVIAN MOREL. Single. Very long spikes; flowers of medium size, round, and double; light bluish lilac, with white center.



Princess Alexandra.

DR. MASTERS. Double. Spikes a foot long; flowers very light; clear lilac with lighter center.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. Single. One of the finest white varieties; large panicles.

BOUSSINGAULT. Double. A new light blue lilac.

VILLOSA. Single. Large panicles; flowers light purple in bud; opening white; late.

LILAROSA. Single. Silvery pink; very desirable.

MME. LAMOINE. Double. Pure white; fine.

PRESIDENT GREVY. Very large individual flowers of a beautiful shade of blue. Double.

JOSIKAEA. Single. Purple; late. Blooming after all other lilacs have gone. Tree like growth.

JAPONICA. Single. Creamy white, in large panicles. A month later than other lilacs. Grows into a small tree.

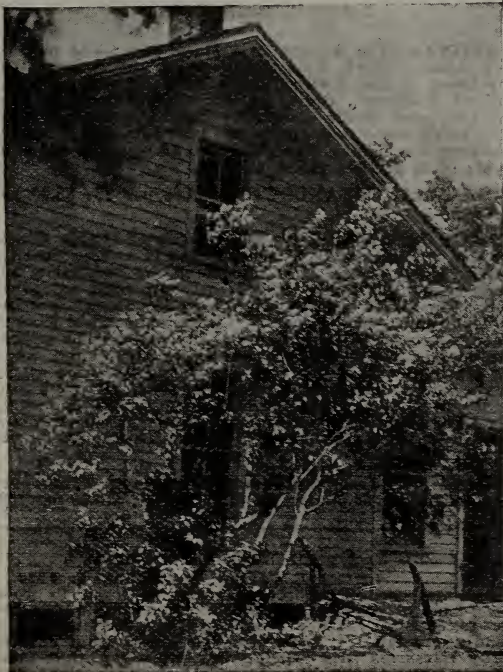
RUBRA DE MARLEY.

COLMARIENSIS. Single. Very large pale blue flowers and fine glossy foliage.

TOUQUANT L'OUVERTURE. Single. Very dark purplish flowers, single, and oddly crinkled petals.

WM. ROBINSON. Single. Violet-Mauve, clear underneath; irregular flowers in long spikes.

ALPHONSE LAVILLE. Double. Blue, shading to violet; extra large panicles.



Large Lilac Bush at One End of Our Residence Planted by My Mother Years Ago.

Westchester Co., N. Y., April 28, 1920.

Everything I have had from you in the past has been fine, and just as you have said they would be. I am sorry that you wish to sell out your business, for a reliable dealer is hard to find.

MARTHA DICKINSON.

Broome Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1920.

Last spring a friend again reminded me of you by praising the plants he got of you. Kindly send me a copy of your catalog. I think that you introduced the Plum Farmer Raspberry. I must say that it is the best one I know of.

LEONARD C. BROTZMAN.

Essex Co., N. J., May 21, 1920.

I received the plants they all seem to be alive. Strawberry plants I bought of you last year had several berries on this spring, they are loaded with blossoms and are just grand.

MRS. H. P. ROSS.

Farmer's Poultry Department

Poultry and fruit make a strong combination, suitable for the man or woman who has a small piece of land. The droppings from poultry are very valuable to fertilize berries and the young chicks eat and destroy many insects that are harmful to fruits. We make a specialty of supplying eggs for hatching, but can also supply most varieties of fowls. If interested, write for prices on birds. Our eggs are produced by different parties in this locality who have made a specialty of their particular breed for many years. Pulaski is noted as a great poultry center and has many up-to-date poultry men. Every year these men go through their flocks in the fall and select the very best birds for breeding purposes, at the same time, throwing out the culls. In this way the breeds are perfected and improved from year to year. New blood is introduced by the purchase of males from the leading breeders in all sections of the country. I believe that my practice of keeping but one breed on our farm and getting eggs from other breeders in this locality, who keep but one variety, is far better than to try to keep all breeds on one farm. This trying to keep birds of different breeds on one place may be all right in theory, but in actual practice it is almost impossible to prevent them getting together accidentally at times. We believe there are no better eggs produced for practical purposes than the ones that we have to sell. We exercise the greatest care to have all eggs pure and reliable, and if after hatching, they prove otherwise, we will refill the orders at half price. We pack and deliver to express and parcel post at prices attached.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—This is a general purpose fowl, being as good layers as the Leghorns and when dressed off weigh nearly as much as the Plymouth Rocks. The eggs are of medium size, light brown and sometimes faintly speckled. The fowls are snow white with rose combs, yellow legs and mature early, being considered the very best variety for broilers. They lay throughout the greatest length of season of any variety we know, mature hens having the characteristic of laying late in the fall and early winter. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—"The farmer's fowl," of American origin. They have beautiful blue barred plumage, clean legs, and are good layers. They are an excellent table fowl, being next in size to the Asiatics. The eggs are large and of a rich brown color. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS are a grand fowl for the farmer. Fine winter layers. Chickens mature early and with their rich yellow legs and skin are a fine market fowl. The breeder who furnishes our eggs has spent eleven years in perfecting his strain, which were winners the past season at New York State Fair, big Rochester and Ogdensburg shows, winning a prize on every entry. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—If large white eggs are of the chief consideration, the White Leghorn is the variety to keep. They are very spry and active, good foragers and yet they bear confinement well. The eggs are exceedingly fertile and hatch well. The chicks are quite hardy and mature at an early age. The cocks weigh from 4½ to 5 pounds. The hens from 3½ to 5 pounds. The pullets often lay when only four months old and are not inclined to sit. Eggs, \$2.25 per 15; \$3.75 per 30; \$10.00 per 100.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—There is no more beautiful or useful fowl in existence today than this variety of Leghorn. They are unsurpassed for laying qualities, having all the characteristics of the White Leghorn with added beauty. The strain I offer is one of the finest. Our eggs are produced by a leading breeder, who has carefully bred the variety for years and much improved on the original strain. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

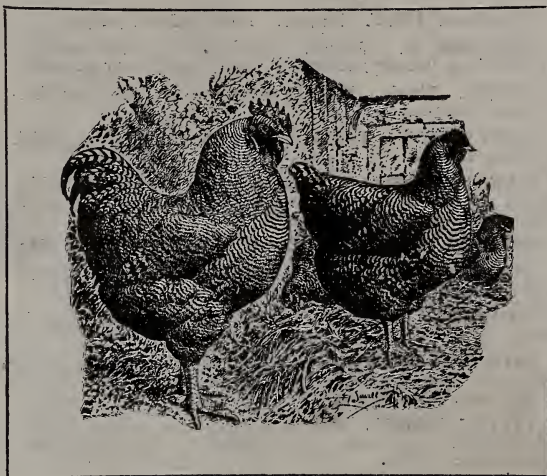
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

R. C. AND S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Of Spanish origin. Well adapted for a general purpose fowl laying large, white eggs and producing a fowl which weighs for male 8 pounds and female 6½ pounds. The plumage is black with a green metallic luster. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers and very prolific. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—This is one of the oldest breeds in existence, having been bred for centuries. They are very large, having a yellow skin and fatten nicely when mature. They are good sitters and mothers. The eggs are quite large and brown in color. Mature cocks weigh when in good condition, 10 to 12 pounds, and hens 8 to 10 pounds. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

WHITE AND BUFF ORPINGTONS—\$3.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 30; \$20.00 per 100.



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

ANCONAS—The Ancona is a black and white mottled fowl, plumage black, tipped with white. They are a distinct breed of the Mediterranean class coming from the province of Ancona, Italy. They are larger than the Leghorn and more docile; hardy by nature and non-sitters, laying large white eggs almost the year around. Our eggs come from the leading breeder in this locality. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—\$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30; \$15.00 per 100.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose Comb or Single Comb. This is a comparatively new fowl that is rapidly pushing its way to the front. It is considered the hardest of all breeds, being less liable to cold and roup than any other breed. The males weigh from 7½ to 8½ pounds and the females from 5 to 6½ pounds. They make rapid growth and are desirable at any age for the table. The pullets mature early and lay in the fall and early winter, when eggs are high. They are very beautiful as well as useful and are considered an ideal all-around fowl. They are prolific layers of a beautiful large brown egg. I unhesitatingly recommend them to the general farmer who wants a hardy fowl. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 30; \$12.00 per 100.

Selected Eggs from the Walton-Van Hoosen strain (our own production), \$4.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 30; \$20.00 per 100.

WELL PLEASED WITH OUR PLANTS.

Mitchell County, Iowa, July 5, 1920.
The small order for plants came to hand in good season and in most excellent condition and under the very favorable weather conditions are all making a splendid growth. I have received stock from several nearby nurseries this spring but must say that none of them are giving the fine growth with very few misses that your stock has.

A. W. PENNEY.

Early Long Varieties. Long White Icicle, Lady Finger, Long Scarlet Short Top, Half Long Deep Scarlet.

Summer Varieties. Chartier, White Strasburg, White Summer, White Stuttgart.

Winter Varieties. White Chinese Celestial, Chinese Rose, Long White Spanish, Round Black Spanish, Long Black Spanish. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SQUASH.

Bush Varieties. White Bush, Early Dawn, Yellow Bush, Summer Crookneck, Fordhook Bush. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Running Varieties. Boston Marrow, Winter Crookneck, True Hubbard, Warded Hubbard, Golden Hubbard. Oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.25.

PUMPKINS.

King of the Mammoth, Sweet Potato, Winter Luxury, Large Cheese, Small Sugar or Pie, New England Pie, Connecticut Field. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Sandwich Mammoth, Large White, Giant. Oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

SPINACH.

American Bloomsdale Savoy, New Victoria, Long Season, Curled Long Standing, Long Standing, New Zealand. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

TOMATOES.

Red Varieties. Bonnie Best, Chalk's Jewell, Earliana, Matchless, New Stone, My Maryland, Dwarf Stone, Ponderosa.

Pink or Purple Varieties. Livingston's Globe, Royal Pur-

ple, Dwarf Champion, Improved Acme, June Pink.

Yellow Varieties. Golden Eagle, Golden Queen, Yellow Pear Shaped, Yellow Peach, Yellow Cherry. Oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; 1 lb., \$5.00.

John Baer (new), large, red, best. Oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.50; 1 lb., \$12.00.

TURNIPS.

Purple Top Strap Leaf Red Top White Globe, White Egg, Ey. White Flat Dutch, Purple Top, Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Globe, White Top White Globe, Long Cow Horn, Golden Ball, Yellow Stone, Ex. Ey. Purple Top Milan, Snow Ball, Sweet German, Purple Top Rutabaga, Long Island Purple Top, Bloomsdale Swede. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Onion Sets. Red and Yellow, 25c per quart. White and Egyptian Winter, 30c per quart.

SEEDS OF HERBS.

Anise, Basil Sweet, Bene, Caraway, Chicory, Chives, Coriander, Dill, Sweet Fennell, Lavender Marjoram, Rosemary, Sage, Sorrell, Summer Savory, Thyme, Martynia. Pkt., 10c.

GRASS AND FARM SEEDS.

Prices of Grass and Farm Seeds vary from day to day and we cannot safely quote definite prices in this catalog. If in need of Timothy, Clover, Sweet Clover, Millet, Kentucky Blue Grass, Canada Rye Grass, Oat Grass, Natural Grasses, Canada Field Peas, Sorghum, any kind of Seed Grain,* Cow Peas, Soy Beans, or Bacteria for Inoculating your fields, correspond with us for latest prices. We can save you money.



Stahl's Canning Outfit No. 7.

STAHL'S CANNING OUTFITS

FOR CANNING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT HOME.

Outfit No. 7 (see illustration) holds 20 No. 2 cans and 12 No. 3 cans to each filling. It is operated on the same principle of exhausting and processing as the larger outfits. The boiler and tray are made of best galvanized iron and will not rust or corrode. The tray is perforated at sides and bottom so as to allow a perfect circulation of water. Also fitted with handles. It is equipped with a furnace made of black sheet iron, except the legs which are of cast iron. Only a limited number made and sold this year, so those who order early will be fortunate to own the best canning outfit on the market, considering cost and capacity. This outfit is fully guaranteed and will do all it is claimed, if not, may be returned and price paid will be cheerfully refunded.

Each outfit is furnished with furnace, pipe with elbow, boiler with cover for tray of cans, firepot for heating soldering copper, one soldering copper, one pair combination can tongs to be used for handling hot cans or jars, soldering flux, flux brush, fruit funnel, book of special directions containing formulas for canning different fruits and vegetables without the use of acids or coloring; in fact everything ready for immediate use. Shipping weight 37 lbs. Price, \$17.00.

Stahl's Outfit No. 0. Same as the above, but without furnace. Price, \$12.00.

All outfits shipped direct to customers from the factory in Illinois. Address all orders to L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Weld Co., Colo., Aug. 2, 1920.
Plants came all right and are all alive but one.
CLARENCE BLYLER.

Rockingham Co., N. H., May 17, 1920.
The Strawberry plants that I got from you are doing well.
ALVIN E. STILES.

Barnstable Co., Mass., May 18, 1920.
The last plants I got of you proved a success.
HELEN STEELE.



One fruiting plant—of the Superb strawberry.

FARMER'S BOOKS AND ESSAYS

"FARMER ON THE STRAWBERRY". One hundred and twelve pages, over 40 beautiful half tone illustrations. Written by L. J. Farmer, who has spent his life among strawberries and small fruits. Over 25,000 copies of this book have been sold. This is the fourth and last edition. Price, Fifty Cents, postpaid.

SOME OF THE TOPICS TREATED

Origin of the Strawberry.
The Different Species.
Who Ought to Grow Strawberries.
The Profits of Strawberries.
Strawberry Culture as a Side Issue.
Location of the Strawberry Bed.
Preparation of the Soil.
Plants and How to Procure Them.
Taking Up and Fixing the Plants Ready to Set.
What to Do With Plants From the Nursery.
Setting Out the Plants.
Hand Cultivation.
Horse Cultivation.
Training of the Runners.
Sex of the Strawberry.
Fertilizers for Strawberries.
Insect Enemies of Strawberries.
Fungous Diseases.
Winter Protection.
Spring Care of Plants.
Protection From Frosts.

Picking and Marketing.
"The New Strawberry Culture."
Fall Setting of Strawberry Plants.
Pickers and How to Get Them.
The Question of Help.
The Variety Question.
Growing Exhibition Berries.
Raspberry Culture.
Blackberry Culture.
Currant and Gooseberry Culture.
Questions and Answers.
Wintering Strawberries.
How to Prolong the Strawberry Season.
What Is a Good Day's Work?
Covering Strawberry Plants With Earth.
The Fellow Who Kills the Market.
The Strawberry Is a Modern Fruit.
New Ground for Strawberries.
Picking Berries on Shares.
Teach Others to Do It.
Weeding Strawberry Beds in Spring.
The Woes of the Introducer.

Cultural Directions for Beginners.
"Fall Bearing Strawberries."
How Fall Strawberries Differ From Other Kinds.
Treatment of Fall Strawberries.
Picking Fall Strawberries.
Marketing Fall Strawberries.
Our Experiences with Fall Strawberries in 1910 and 1911.
Mulching and Frost Protection.
Cost of Growing Fall Strawberries.
Yields and Returns.
Varieties of Fall Strawberries.
How to Produce New Varieties.
Some Observations.
What Will the Outcome Be?
Exhibiting Strawberries at Fairs, Exhibitions, and the Like.
Testimonials from Leading Authorities.
Practical Suggestions on Marketing Berries.
Strawberries for Christmas.
"The Man With the Hoe."

Price of "Farmer on the Strawberry," 50c, postpaid. Those who order goods from this catalog to the amount of \$2.00 can have the book for 25c. We give the book free with all orders amounting to \$10.00 or more. We do not send the book on approval this year, on account of the high price of paper.

OUR UNUSUAL OFFER. Send us 50c for this book, "Farmer on the Strawberry," read it carefully, and, if after reading it you do not consider it benefits you to the amount of \$5.00 or more, return it to us in good condition and we will return your money, 50c.

FARMER'S ESSAYS ON FRUIT CULTURE

How to Grow Strawberries in a Barrel. Tells all the secrets. Price, 10c.

The Proper Time to Set Strawberry Plants. There used to be a certain time in the spring when people set strawberry plants. Now they set them most any time. This essay points it all out. Price, 10c.

The Proper Handling of Small Fruit Plants. This tells the duty of the nurseryman and what the planter must do in order to have his plants live and grow. Price, 10c.

Fall Planting and Its Advantages. It is getting more and more popular to plant in the fall on account of the rush work in spring. This essay shows how and the advantages. Price, 10c.

What, Where, When and How to Plant, by Bohlender,

is the most valuable little book for the money that we have ever read. It tells as its title indicates, what, where, when and how to plant fruit and ornamental trees, berry plants, roses, shrubs, evergreens, vines and perennials, etc. Price, 25c, postpaid.

How to Care for Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines During the Winter. As its name implies, this is information that most people need. Price, 10c.

Some Secrets in the Successful Marketing of Fruits. This is the most important item, but least understood by fruit growers in general. Price, 10c.

We will supply the above six essays for 50 cents, postpaid. Send us \$1.00 and we will send you Farmer on the Strawberry; What, Where, When and How to Plant, and the six essays, postpaid. Your money back if not satisfied,



Picking Erskine Park Raspberry in the Fall.

Mr. Norman, the man who discovered the Erskine Park says: "This variety is a heavy and continuous cropper, sending out bunches of fruit all down the canes and a very heavy feeder, likes lots of manure, and a few good waterings during July helps out. Tell your customers not to expect big results until they get good strong canes. I am getting lots of berries now (Aug. 22d, 1919) and expect to continue till hard frost." Extract from a letter from Mr. Norman received last August, 1919.

ORDER SHEET—Please use this sheet in ordering Plants.

L. J. FARMER,

Pulaski, Oswego Co. New York

Please forward by
State whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight.

Amount Enclosed

Exp. or Frt. Office

Post Office Order \$.....

Name

Exp. Money Order \$.....

Post Office _____

Draft or Check \$.....

County State.....

Cash \$.....

R. R. or Exp. Line

Stamps \$.....

Forward on or about

Total \$.....

Date

[illegible]



Adams' Improved Elderberry

A new fruit perfected from the common elderberry of the fields. Very suitable for pies, sauce and other purposes. Everyone likes elderberries, but up to the present time, the only way to get them was out in fields and by the sides of fences. Here is an improved variety, the berries of which sometimes measure nearly one-third of an inch in diameter. A few bushes in the corner of your yard or garden will produce all the fruit you will need. The berries are not only larger, but finer in every way than the wild variety. **Price single plants, 50c each; \$5.00 per 12; \$35.00 per 100.**

Chenango County, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1920.

The currants and gooseberries did fine, picked quite a few which we did not expect the first year. They are nice thrifty plants and growing fine. The Erskine Park have grown well, but four died. The Royal Purple all died but one. The Dunlap strawberries I heeled in when they came. I have just transplanted them. Of the 150 received, 50 died, the rest are looking fine. Thanking you for past favors, I am,

Yours very truly,
JAS. L. CODIGAN.

Berrien County, Mich., April 21, 1920.

Trees came all right first of this week. Found everything in good shape and was well pleased with them.

D. E. CURTIS.

Clinton County, Mich., March 12, 1920.

My people have dealt with you a great many years and they always say: "Well that is a reliable firm." I have told all my neighbors about you.

MRS. FLOSSIE E. PATTON.

Washington County, Vt., Dec. 15, 1919.

I received the trio of White Wyandottes Dec. 13th, in good condition and am well satisfied with them.

MRS. HENRY G. DALLEY.

Cambria County, Pa., Dec. 11, 1919.

Plants of Warfield and Dunlap I bought of you in the spring of 1919 made a nice growth this season and I liked your basket style of packing very much.

JOHN E. HUNTER.

Lewis County, N. Y., May 20, 1920.

I received strawberry plants all O. K. I set them out the same day I got them. They are about all growing.

LYMAN FARMER.

Pulaski, N. Y., November 12, 1919.

Enclosed find check for the plants sent to Carl Stine, Morristown, N. J. They report that they arrived in good shape. Kindly send them your general circulars and put them on your mailing list.

JAMES L. HUTCHENS, Postmaster.

Cumberland County, Maine, Jan. 9, 1920.

I have four rows of Idaho raspberries, each one 150 feet in length, on which we picked a bushel a day for some time last season. The original stock came from your place. Idaho is certainly a wonder. We got as high as 35c a pint. They command a higher price than any other variety out of four kinds.

HARRY E. RING.

Orange County, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1920.

About a year and a half ago I purchased several hundred strawberry plants from you for my garden. They turned out to be very satisfactory and am now writing to ask if you can supply me with 3 or 4 hundred more.

C. C. CARTER.

St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1920.

While in Ogdensburg recently I had some delicious raspberries that they told me were Herberts and that the plants had come from you. Would very much like some plants. What will the price be?

MRS. HOWARD G. CRAIG.

Monroe County, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1920.

Some years ago we purchased some strawberry plants of you and they proved most satisfactory. Send catalog to address below, we wish to buy a small quantity of plants.

GRACE E. CHAPPELL.

Jefferson County, N. Y., March 6, 1920.

The 3000 Berry Plants I bought of you are fine.

C. L. CHAFFEE.




Herbert Red Raspberry

Considered by many the most desirable red raspberry. Hardy, enormously productive, large size and good flavor. Price, 15c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00. Two year transplants, 25c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; 1,000, \$60.00.

Plum Farmer BLACKCAP RASPBERRY

(See picture below.) The most desirable black raspberry. Grown everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Very large, glossy, grayish black, early, productive, fine for evaporating, canning or fresh use. Highly indorsed by horticulturists everywhere. Price of strong tip plants, 10c each; 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00. Two year transplants, 20c each; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.



The Royal Purple Raspberry

The greatest advance in purple raspberries. Very large, medium to late in ripening, very firm, and a fine shipper. Entirely hardy and no thorns on bush. Tip plants, 15c each; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$7.50; 1,000, \$60.00. Two year transplants, 25c each; 25 for \$3.50; 100, \$12.00; 1,000, \$100.00.

